Government of the
Northwest Territories
Strategic Plan

2006 Progress Report

Volume II
Detailed Overview
of Action Items and
NWT-Wide Measures

Northwest Territories

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October 2006

INTRODUCTION

When the 15th Legislative Assembly took office in December 2003, Members made a commitment to find new ways of doing business. They agreed to work together to make consensus government more effective and responsive to the needs of NWT residents. They also agreed to work in partnership with other governments in the NWT to build an agenda that has a broad base of support across the territory.

The 15th Legislative Assembly adopted a vision and set of goals that focus on self-reliance and shared responsibility, and conveys a sense of optimism and confidence about the future of the NWT.

Vision

Self-reliant individuals and families sharing the rewards and responsibilities of healthy communities and a prosperous and unified Northwest Territories.

Goals

1. *A strong northern voice and identity.*
2. *Healthy, educated people living in safe communities, who are able to contribute and take advantage of life's opportunities.*
3. *Well-governed, sustainable communities and regions able to fulfill their potential.*
4. *A diversified economy that provides Northerners with opportunities and choices.*
5. *Care and protection of the natural environment.*

Incorporating these vision and goals, the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) developed the Strategic Plan, *Self-reliant People, Communities and Northwest Territories – A Shared Responsibility*. The goals in the Strategic Plan reflect the shared responsibility of individuals, families, communities, Aboriginal governments, the federal government and the GNWT and were developed with a ten-year planning timeframe in mind. The Strategic Plan also set the broad direction for this government by identifying specific priorities and actions in support of the goals of the Legislative Assembly.

Specifically, the Strategic Plan has four priority areas that were identified as being of key importance during the life of this government:

1. Helping people help themselves – our personal, family and community responsibilities;
2. Negotiating fair deals with Canada and Aboriginal governments;
3. Focusing on our economy and infrastructure; and,
4. Environmental stewardship.

These priorities, along with a series of concrete, identifiable actions have guided the activities of this government. The Strategic Plan is linked to the government's business planning process by setting the broad direction for the development of business plans by GNWT departments. These planning documents identify the work and priorities of the government over a three-year timeframe, and are used in the creation of the government's budget and main estimates that are tabled and debated in the Legislative Assembly at the start of each year.

Identifying a vision with goals, priorities and actions is important to provide overall direction and focus for government planning and to establish longer-term goals. However, it is equally important to occasionally report on the activities of the government in advancing the priorities of the Legislative Assembly and to report on progress within the NWT towards the longer-term goals identified in the Strategic Plan. The annual progress report provides this accountability.

The *Strategic Plan 2006 Progress Report – Volume I Overall Summary*, provided a summary of the key activities and achievements of this government and a summary of the progress that governments, communities, families and individuals are making towards the goals outlined in the Strategic Plan.

This volume provides the background information to Volume I. The first section of this report outlines the activities around the more than seventy actions that were developed to advance the vision, goals and

priorities identified in the Strategic Plan. The second section of the report provides the overall measures of progress used and the details on the primary and other indicators used to monitor progress.

SUMMARY OF GNWT ACTIVITIES ON ACTION ITEMS

Goal 1: A strong northern voice and identity.

Action #1: Implement school programs to support culture and language, in partnership with families and communities.

- In September 2004, the Aboriginal Language and Culture-Based Education Directive was adopted. It requires schools and boards to report on programs and appropriate use of funds.
- The GNWT continues to work on the development of an Aboriginal second language curriculum template. The Beaufort Delta Divisional Education Council has completed a draft Gwich'in/Inuvialuktun K-6 Language Curriculum.
- The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre has developed new museum and virtual exhibits on Aboriginal cultures. Teacher resource materials for the PWNHC 'NWT Timeline' virtual exhibit (2005/06) were produced with Early Childhood and School Services Division and Schools programs for 2006/07 were developed based on the Journey with Nuligak web site, the new "Beluga Whale" exhibit, and the exhibition of Dene ethnographic artifacts. The following education kits (edukits) have also been developed for schools, linking these exhibits with the NWT school curriculum:
  - 'A Dene Way of Life' Edukit (2004/05) and program in English and French
  - 'Inuvialuit Way of Life' Edukit and program (2004/05) English (with some Inuvialuktun terminology)
  - 'Stories of our Origins' Edukit (2005/06) and program in English and French
  - Revision of "Fur Trade" Edukit (2005/06) and program in English.
- The GNWT provides funding and other support for trapper and on-the-land training programs aimed at youth.
- The Aboriginal Language and Cultural Instructor Program was reviewed and its course materials updated to ensure that the program meets the current needs of students. It is offered on a part-time basis.
- With other Council of Ministers of Education Canada (CMEC) partners, the Minister of Education, Culture and Employment signed the Official Languages in Education Protocol, which provides additional funding to support French Minority and Second Language Education. The GNWT signed a bilateral agreement with Canada in the spring of 2006 to provide funding to school jurisdictions for enhancement and expansion of French Minority and Second language programming.
- The GNWT, in collaboration with all NWT Official Language groups, extended the Cooperation Agreement on French and Aboriginal Languages with the federal government into 2005-06 and 2006-07; each year $1.6M is provided for French language and $1.9M for Aboriginal languages.

Action #2: Promote the NWT as a prime location to live, raise a family, visit and do business and build on initiatives that promote and distinguish the NWT's unique northern identity.

- The GNWT participated in Expo 2005 in Japan, showcasing NWT tourism, products and business potential.
- A Diamond Tourism Study was released in cooperation with the City of Yellowknife.
- The Rare in Nature ™ Program supports both marketing and promotion of NWT diamonds and the NWT as a tourism location.
- A study to assess the opportunities for an NWT jewellery industry was completed.
- The GNWT has introduced *Tourism 2010*, A Tourism Plan for the NWT, which is a long-term commitment to developing tourism in the NWT and promoting the NWT as a unique place to visit.
- The GNWT has provided significant assistance to the aurora-viewing sector of the tourism industry. This sector has been improving and evolving well in the past three years.
- The GNWT supported the Tourism Association for the Northwest Territories, NWT Tourism, with $2.416 million to promote the Northwest Territories as a vacation destination.
- The GNWT plans to participate in the 2007 Canada Winter Games. The Games provide a promotional vehicle to emphasize the unique character and attributes of the NWT.

Action #3: Actively promote the interests of the NWT through its intergovernmental relations.

- The GNWT has taken a very active role and advanced its interests in many intergovernmental meetings, including:
  - First Ministers Meetings;
  - Council of the Federation;
  - Western Premier's Conference;
  - 2005 Northern Premiers' Forum hosted by the NWT;
  - Premier's visit with the Governor of Alaska; and,
  - Sectoral Ministers' meetings.
- The GNWT has taken a lead role in developing a national strategy respecting energy.
- The NWT led an initiative of the Western Premiers to develop a report on Western Canadian Aboriginal Training. The NWT hosted an inter-jurisdictional officials meeting in December 2005 and coordinated the input of the seven western and northern jurisdictions on their respective consultations with Aboriginal Leaders. The NWT prepared a summary report on jurisdictional consultations and best practices in Aboriginal Training that was tabled at the Western Premiers Conference in May 2006. Further work in this area by Advanced Education/Learning/Labour Market Ministers will form the basis for additional discussions at the summit on economic opportunities for Aboriginal peoples to be hosted by Saskatchewan in January 2007.
- The GNWT has represented NWT interests in the development of the draft Northern Strategy.
- The NWT, Yukon and Nunavut governments jointly released a pan-territorial paper on Sovereignty and Security in the North. Follow-up work included presentations to experts in the field as well as inclusion of the territorial perspective in the draft Northern Strategy.
- The NWT, Yukon and Nunavut jointly advanced territorial interests related to Formula Financing with the Expert Panel on Equalization and Territorial Formula Financing and with a similar Council of the Federation committee. With the release of the reports of both Panels, including recommendations that are in line with the territorial interventions, continued work will be required with the new federal government on new formula arrangements and with all provincial and territorial governments on the national fiscal imbalance.
- The GNWT was a co-lead on the development of a National Transportation Strategy, which includes northern issues related to protecting sovereignty and connecting Canada coast to coast to coast. The National Transportation Strategy was publicly released at the November 2005 meeting of provincial and territorial Premiers in Kelowna.
- The GNWT has assumed the chair of the Provincial/Territorial Ministers of Local Government from September 2005 to September 2006. In June 2006, the Provincial/Territorial Ministers met with the federal Minister of Transportation, Infrastructure and Communities, the Honourable Lawrence Cannon, in Vancouver to discuss municipal infrastructure needs across Canada. The Provincial/Territorial Ministers agreed to work with the federal government on infrastructure consultations over the summer, and to hold a follow-up meeting during the annual Provincial/Territorial Ministers meeting, to be held in September 2006 in Yellowknife.
- The Federal Gas Tax Agreement will provide $37.5 million over five years to NWT communities. The GNWT negotiated flexibility in eligibility criteria for NWT communities. The GNWT is working with communities to develop Capital Investment Plans by March 31, 2007 and Integrated Community Sustainability Plans by March 31, 2010. Most communities have received their 2005-2006 payment, and 2006-2007 payments are in process.
- The GNWT has taken the lead for the Canada Northwest Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Partnership (CNFASDP) and will be the co-lead for the CNFASDP Research Network in 2007/08.
- An agreement was reached with the federal government creating a Health Access Fund of $150 million over five years that is shared among the three territories.
- As part of a Grant Agreement for Hospital and Physician Services with the federal government that came into force April 1, 2005, the GNWT can recover $24.6 million in costs incurred in the delivery of insured services.
- The GNWT secured support from the federal government for the Affordable Housing Strategy, which will see $100 million invested in new housing over the next 3 years.
- The GNWT presented views to the federal Department of Transport, Infrastructure and Communities on the design of future infrastructure programs announced in Budget 2006.
- The GNWT is working in partnership with Yukon and Nunavut to sponsor the 2007 Canada Winter Games in Whitehorse as a Pan-territorial event.
- The GNWT introduced a new digital driver's license that meets new national/North American security standards for driver's licenses. This ensures continued acceptance of NWT driver's licenses outside of the NWT and meets obligations under various reciprocal agreements.

Action #4: Work in partnership with Members of the Legislative Assembly to make consensus government strong and effective.

- In addition to the formalized processes already established, Ministers and regular Members of the Legislative Assembly have successfully worked together on a number of key initiatives, most notably the Boards and Agencies Review and pipeline planning.
- The Executive Council of the 15th Legislative Assembly identified the need to conduct a review of GNWT boards and agencies as a key theme. A Steering Committee was established to oversee the review and make recommendations. The Steering Committee consisted of the lead Minister, the Chair of the Standing Committee on Social Programs and the Chair of the Standing Committee on Governance and Economic Development. The review process produced a number of recommendations as well as a policy on boards and agencies.
- Another good example of productive collaboration is the joint Cabinet/Accountability and Oversight Committee (AOC) Pipeline Planning Committee. The committee's mandate is to provide advice to Cabinet and AOC and to ensure coordinated, focused, government-wide planning and strategy formulation to maximize the benefits and mitigate the adverse impacts of the development of a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.
- The business plan review process has also been revised to allow for a more productive exchange between standing committees and Ministers at the time departmental business plans are reviewed.

Action #5: Work with Northern Leaders to design and establish a northern intergovernmental assembly and work jointly to develop a northern agenda.

- The Circle of Northern Leaders has met three times since its creation: in Hay River in 2004, Inuvik in 2005, and Norman Wells in 2006. This forum has proven to be a very effective way for northern leaders to come together, exchange ideas, discuss common areas of interest, and agree on a plan of action. Partnerships in training was the primary topic of the most recent Circle of Northern Leaders meeting.
- The Premier also meets with Aboriginal leaders periodically to discuss issues of common concern.

Action #6: Continue to work with all regions and communities towards settling outstanding Aboriginal land, resources and self-government agreements and implement those that have been finalized.

- The GNWT is currently involved in land, resource and self-government negotiations with the following groups:
  - Gwich'in Tribal Council (GTC): In 2006, the parties began exploring new options after the GTC announced that the Beaufort Delta Agreement-in-Principle (AIP) was no longer the basis for negotiations. Work is proceeding on a Process and Schedule Agreement.
  - Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC): In 2006, the parties began exploring new options after the GTC renounced the Beaufort Delta AIP. A Process and Schedule Agreement to guide negotiations has been finalized by the Parties.
  - Dene and Métis of Tulita: In 2005, a Framework Agreement to guide self-government negotiations was concluded.
  - Norman Wells Land Corporation: A Framework Agreement to guide self-government negotiations is expected to be completed in 2006.
  - Dene and Métis of Déline: The Parties are concluding work on the text of a Final Self-government Agreement.
  - Dehcho First Nations: Negotiations towards an AIP respecting land, resource and governance continue.
  - K'atlodeechee First Nation (KFN): KFN has formally requested to negotiate a combined Treaty Land Entitlement and agricultural benefits agreement. The GNWT will be an independent party to the KFN process.
  - Akaitcho Dene First Nations: An Interim Land Withdrawal Protocol has been finalized, which will guide how lands are withdrawn from use while a land, resource and self-government AIP is negotiated.
  - Northwest Territory Métis Nation: In 2005/6, the parties made significant progress on finalizing points of understanding on significant issues, which will be used to draft AIP chapters.

- Manitoba and Saskatchewan Denesuline: The parties are working towards AIPs. The GNWT continues its efforts to limit the effect of future agreements on the NWT and its residents.

- The GNWT works closely with the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, Tłı̨chǫ and Canada to ensure that all obligations and activities stemming from finalized land, resource and self-government agreements are implemented by the appropriate parties on a timely basis.
- The GNWT developed and finalized the *Tłı̨chǫ Community Services Agency Act*. The Act was brought into force on effective date of the *Tłı̨chǫ Agreement* (August 4th, 2005) and was required for the *Tłı̨chǫ Agreement* to come into effect. Guidelines for awarding contracts in Tłı̨chǫ communities and on Tłı̨chǫ settlement lands were also finalized. Further work related to the implementation of the *Tłı̨chǫ Agreement* includes:
  - Developing policy objectives and process respecting the economic measures chapter.
  - Developing an Intergovernmental Relations Protocol governing relations between the GNWT and the Tłı̨chǫ Government.
  - Working with the Tłı̨chǫ Community Governments to put in place land administration agreements. Behchokǫ̀ has signed a three year Land Administration Agreement with the GNWT under which the GNWT will provide assistance with setting up administrative systems, and provide hands-on training to community government staff. The other three Tłı̨chǫ Community governments have indicated a desire to enter into similar agreements.
- The GNWT has produced an initial draft of broad *Core Principles and Objectives* (CPOs) that will ensure a degree of comparability for standards in the areas of child and family services, adoption, trusteeship, guardianship, social housing and early childhood education.

Action #7: Work jointly with our northern partners, Aboriginal governments, and the federal government to build the capacity of northern governments, at all levels, to ensure the successful implementation of self-government.

- The GNWT continues to work with Aboriginal governments and the Government of Canada to ensure that adequate resources are negotiated for the ongoing implementation of self-government agreements.
- Efforts have been enhanced to develop a comprehensive self-government financing approach and resolution with Canada on bilateral (GNWT-Canada) self-government financing issues.
- The GNWT developed and implemented a $35 million, one-time Community Capacity Building Fund, with funding provided via the Northern Strategy, to encourage local governments to work together to advance their respective capacity building priorities and to pursue projects that will benefit their community as a whole.
- The GNWT is involved in financial negotiations with Déline and Canada to ensure that adequate resources are available to implement the *Déline Final Self-government Agreement*. The GNWT will continue to work with the parties to finalize agreements to ensure that all ongoing implementation activities and obligations are met.
- Consultation is taking place with Aboriginal governments on developing a more effective means to engage them in intergovernmental discussions. The GNWT currently provides funding through several mechanisms, such as Political Accords and capacity building funding, to engage Aboriginal governments in mutually beneficial government-to-government relationships.
- The GNWT has developed a draft Intergovernmental Relations Policy to help guide its intergovernmental relations activities with other governments.
- The GNWT and the Tłı̨chǫ Government are jointly developing an Intergovernmental Relations Protocol to help guide intergovernmental relations between the two respective governments.
- The GNWT's New Deal for NWT Community Governments includes significant work on building capacity at the community government level. Regulations have been developed pursuant to three municipal statutes to provide guidance on expanded borrowing and investment powers for community governments. The following regulations came into effect during 2005-2006:
  - *Cities, Towns and Villages Debt Regulations* pursuant to the *Cities, Towns and Villages Act*.
  - *Cities, Towns and Villages Investment Regulations* pursuant to the *Cities, Towns and Villages Act*.
  - *Hamlets Debt Regulations* pursuant to the *Hamlets Act*.
  - *Hamlets Investment Regulations* pursuant to the *Hamlets Act*.
  - *Charter Community Debt Regulations* pursuant to the *Charter Communities Act*.
  - *Charter Community Investment Regulations* pursuant to the *Charter Communities Act*.

Action #8: Work in partnership with Northern Leaders to negotiate a fair deal on devolution and resource revenue sharing and continue to develop positions jointly to project a strong and unified northern voice.

- The GNWT, the Aboriginal Summit and Canada are negotiating the devolution of the management of resources to the NWT, including a fair deal on a net fiscal benefit from resource revenue sharing. Negotiations to resolve six main outstanding issues have been delayed because the federal government requested a postponement until the federal Expert Panel could report on the treatment of non-renewable resource revenues in equalization and Territorial Formula Financing. The Expert Panel report has now been released and it is hoped that negotiations on devolution and resource revenue sharing arrangements can be re-started.

Action #9: Ensure that the general public is informed throughout the process of devolution, resource revenue sharing and self-government negotiations.

- The GNWT has developed communication tools targeted at the general public, government and Aboriginal leaders in the NWT, including:
  - Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations web site;
  - media advertisements;.
  - communiqués on Minister's meetings and initiatives;
  - workshops with government on implementing Tłı̨chǫ contracting guidelines; and,
  - communication plans and tools developed through established tripartite communication working groups at the individual land, resource and self-government negotiation tables.
- The GNWT continues to provide information sessions/presentations upon request, to a variety of government bodies and public organizations in the NWT. Target groups that have received information and presentations include MLAs, most GNWT departments, Deputy Ministers' Committees, Regional Management Committees, and several municipalities, the Assembly of First Nations, Aurora College, the Public Service Alliance of Canada, Canada School of Public Service, Dehcho Land Use Planning Committee, National Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of the NWT and Nunavut, Native Women's Association of the NWT, Members of Parliament, Council of the Federation Advisory Panel on Fiscal Imbalance, Privy Council Office, Foreign Service Officers, and NWT Day participants.

Action #10: Implement communications strategies to inform the public of the territorial government's plans and to support our commitment to transparent and accountable government.

- The GNWT has developed a visual identity policy to ensure consistency in the approach to the appearance of materials from the government.
- This is the second progress report on the GNWT Strategic Plan, which provides a clear accountability to stakeholders on progress in advancing the priorities identified in the Strategic Plan and towards the overall goals.

Action #11: Expand partnerships and optimize federal contributions to economic and social development.

- GNWT departments have been working to maximize the effectiveness of their programs by partnering with the federal government in such areas as education and training, culture and heritage, economic development, policing, and justice. Specific examples include:
  - A partnership with Services Canada (formerly Human Resources and Skills Development Canada), Aboriginal organizations, and industry to support the Mine Training Society and Aboriginal Futures that is intended to result in up to $52.9M being invested in the training of NWT residents; and
  - the GNWT, in collaboration with territorial governments and organizations and Services Canada, have submitted the following proposals for federal funding through the Pan-Canadian Innovations Initiative (PCII) to address labour market needs:
    - Women in Mining and Oil and Gas – Status of Women;
    - Ready to Work North and Building Trade Helper – Aurora College; and
    - Housing Industry and Trades Training.

- With other Council of Ministers of Education Canada (CMEC) partners, the GNWT signed the *Official Languages in Education Protocol*, which provides additional funding to support French Minority and Second Language Education. The GNWT also signed a bilateral agreement with Canada in the spring of 2006 to provide funding to school jurisdictions for enhancement and expansion of French Minority and Second language programming.
- The GNWT, in collaboration with all NWT Official Language groups, extended the Cooperation Agreement on French and Aboriginal Languages with the federal government into 2005-06 and 2006-07; each year $1.6M was provided for French language and $1.9M for Aboriginal languages.
- The GNWT administers Health Canada wellness program funding, which could reach a total of over $5 million in 2006/07, depending on final project approvals.
- The GNWT is working with DIAND to resolve management and delivery issues related to the Northern Economic Development Strategy. The strategy provides $30 million over five years.
- The DIAND Strategic Investment in Northern Economic Development program (SINED) funds projects such as tourism training and infrastructure enhancement, arts branding and marketing, business training, geosciences, and business research activities. Through SINED, the NWT received $2 million for geoscience and $500,000 for economic development initiatives for 2006. Additional funding requests have been submitted.
- The GNWT, Government of Canada, Provinces and other Territories signed the Multi-lateral Federal/Provincial/Territorial *Agricultural Policy Framework Agreement (APFA)*. The *APFA* commits signatories to a formula for investments. Under this formula, Canada's investment is 60 percent of program costs to a maximum annual amount of $261,000.
- The GNWT administers a number of federal funding agreements that provide support for a variety of programs including Access to Justice, Youth Justice Services, Intensive Rehabilitative Custody, Community Parole, Legal Aid and the Aboriginal Justice Strategy. The Department also maintains agreements with the Federal and Nunavut governments for the accommodation of inmates.
- The GNWT participates in a broad range of federal/provincial/territorial tables to optimize cooperation and federal funding for justice initiatives. This includes negotiations on:
  - a new *Access to Justice Agreement* for Legal Aid;
  - a new funding agreement for youth justice;
  - contract renewal to 2012 for the RCMP;
  - a Memorandum of Understanding with Corrections Service Canada; and
  - application of the First Nations Policing Policy to the three northern territories.
- The Affordable Housing Strategy has led to $50 million federal investment that is being matched by $50 million from the GNWT to construct up to 530 new households over the next three years.
- The *Corridors for Canada* proposal submitted to the federal government's Canada Strategic Infrastructure Fund Program has provided $130 million to improve the territorial highway system.

Action #12: Make it a top priority to negotiate a more adequate formula financing agreement with the federal government.

- In 2004 the federal government decided to review both the Equalization and Territorial Formula Financing (TFF) programs and created an Expert Panel to provide recommendations on new arrangements. The Council of the Federation (COF) tasked a similar panel to examine fiscal imbalance.
- While these panels were undertaking their work, short-term arrangements provided an additional $60 million to the GNWT over the 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 fiscal years.
- The GNWT actively advanced its interests related to TFF with both the Expert Panel and the Advisory Panel established by COF. The NWT, Yukon and Nunavut presented a joint submission to the Expert Panel. The two panels have now released their recommendations, which support the positions taken by the territories with respect to TFF.
- Continued work will be required with the federal government on finalizing changes to formula financing arrangements and with all provincial and territorial governments on the national fiscal imbalance issue.

Action #13: Improve the GNWT's fiscal position and performance and avoid incurring levels of debt that we cannot afford.

- The GNWT has implemented a Fiscal Responsibility Policy that:
  - Requires the government to generate the necessary operating surpluses, on an on-going basis, to finance 50% of our capital investment;
  - Ensures the government borrows within affordable limits; and,

  - Defines performance measurement criteria for government borrowing.
- The performance measurement criteria will be reported annually when the Public Accounts are presented to the Legislative Assembly.
- The GNWT's favourable credit rating has been reconfirmed.
- The GNWT has presented a proposal to Canada to have the current $300 million borrowing limit amended to one that better reflects its ability to finance debt.
- Through prudent fiscal management, the GNWT was able to meet the most immediate fiscal challenges while providing for an operating surplus of $31 million for 2006-07. At the end of 2006-07 the GNWT will have to repay $290 million in Corporate Income Tax to reflect an overpayment received in 2002. The total debt is projected to be $233 million, $77 million below the federally imposed borrowing limit.

Goal 2: Healthy, educated people living in safe communities, who are able to contribute and take advantage of life's opportunities.

Action #1: Continue to provide programs to support healthy prenatal lifestyles, positive parenting skills, childcare and child development supports.

- Over the past three years the GNWT has administered:
  - over $8.4 million for the Brighter Futures program;
  - almost $2.0 million for the Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program; and,
  - almost $900,000 for Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) related initiatives.
- The GNWT, together with stakeholder groups, has developed An Integrated Approach for FASD in the NWT as part of a formal strategy to address FASD.
- Breastfeeding is a key area of emphasis in the Healthy Eating Strategy.
- The GNWT is an active participant in the national school health consortium.
- The GNWT provided grants under the Healthy Children Initiative (HCI) to community organizations as a comprehensive approach to the design and delivery of programs and services for children from birth to six years of age and their families. Regional offices allocated the budget for community-based programs on a per capita basis. Total funding for HCI was $2,210,000 in 2004-05, $1,918,000 in 2005-06 and $1,918,000 in 2006-07.
- The GNWT continues to support child and family literacy projects and Language Nests which enhance early language development and prepare children for educational opportunities. Eighteen Language Nests were funded each year in 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07. The GNWT continues to work with the NWT Literacy Council for the delivery of the Northern Parenting and Literacy Program and has provided $25 ,,000 for each of the 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 fiscal years for this project.
- The GNWT reviewed the existing Childcare User Subsidy Program that assists NWT parents with the cost of childcare. Program revisions were introduced in 2006-07. In 2005-06, approximately 100 families received assistance from a total budget of $1.2 Million.
- The federal government cancelled the negotiations for the *Early Learning and Child Care Agreement* and, instead, provided ECE with a trust fund of $941,000 for 2006-07.

Action #2: Support initiatives that encourage individuals, especially youths, to make positive lifestyle choices that improve health status and help avoid lifestyle related diseases.

- The GNWT continues to implement the Healthy Choices Framework components in order to enhance health promotion activity and capacity through its ongoing cross-sectoral collaboration within the government, with NGOs and through other partnerships. The GNWT Healthy Choices Framework and Action Plan includes six key health and wellness areas of emphasis:

  1. Tobacco Harm Reduction and Cessation.
     - The Don't Be a Butthead – Be Smoke Free campaign is in the 2nd year of implementation and continues to focus on keeping youth 8 – 14 years of age from starting to smoke. NWT School curriculum materials augment the campaign.
     - The GNWT passed the *NWT Tobacco Control Act*.

2. Injury Prevention.
   - The Injury Prevention Strategic Plan Stay Alive is in the final stages of approval from the GNWT and other relevant stakeholders.

3. High-risk Sexual Behaviours.
   - The pilot phase of a sexual health and STI prevention social marketing campaign was initiated in the fall 2006.

4. Active living.
   - The second annual Get Active NWT challenge to promote active lifestyles was undertaken from May-July 2006.

5. Healthy eating.
   - A draft Active Living and Healthy Eating Social Marketing Plan will continue to increase the focus on reducing preventable disease and disability, particularly childhood obesity, dental disease and diabetes.
   - The Healthy Foods in Facilities Guidelines for Health Facilities were completed and with the assistance of federal funding the Drop the Pop Campaign. Both raised awareness of healthy, traditional eating to prevent dental disease, obesity and chronic disease.

6. Mental Health and Addictions.
   - In January 2004, the GNWT released Honouring the Spirit of our Children: A Framework for School Counselling Programs in the Northwest Territories. This framework is used to address school needs related to mental health and addictions. This framework continues to be implemented in 2006-07 by providing:
     - information resources to school counselling staff;
     - ongoing training in Effective Behaviour Support to school staff across the NWT to ensure school-wide planning processes in this area are in place;
     - ongoing training in Dealing with Child Abuse: A Handbook for School Personnel at the request of the regions; and
     - ongoing information and resources on specific social issues at the request of the regions.
   - The Skills for Healthy Relationships component of the health curriculum in grades 7-9 is being actively promoted.
   - Seventy-seven positions were added to address addictions. They include mental health workers, community wellness workers and clinical supervisors.

- The GNWT 's Northern Youth Strategy has piloted new programs to help youth make productive choices and contribute to their communities.
- The GNWT funded the inaugural NWT Games in Fort Smith in March 2005 and Inuvik in July 2005. Over 400 youth between the ages of 10 and 14 took part in sporting and cultural events and learning positive lifestyle choices.
- The GNWT's Youth Trapper Training Program provided opportunities for over 700 youth from all regions to learn traditional skills and healthy lifestyle options
- The NWT Youth Corps Program supported twelve youth development projects in all regions including the Fort Liard Youth project and the Inuvialuit Development Corporation Outward Bound program.
- Through its Income Assistance Program, the GNWT requires clients to participate in productive choices in order to receive assistance. There are a number of productive choices, such as working, parenting, counselling, and living a traditional lifestyle. In March 2006, 1299 clients participated in a productive choice.

Action #3: Support recreation and sport initiatives that provide opportunities for physical activity and personal development.

- The GNWT launched the NWT Trail Building Fund in cooperation with the NWT Recreation and Parks Association. The Fund will support the development of community level trails for walking, hiking, biking and skiing until 2010.
- The Get Active NWT program ran from April to July 2006 with over 15% of the NWT population participating. Winning communities receive a banner and a $5000 grant to spend on physical activity equipment for use by the community.
- The GNWT supported a series of multi-sport camps that involved over 500 youth from all regions in a range of sport and physical activity programs.

- The GNWT provided nearly $1 million in funding support for non-tax based communities to develop community physical activity, sport and recreation projects through the Community Initiatives Program. Twenty- three projects were supported in all regions.
- The GNWT supported Team NWT at the Arctic Winter Games. Participation in regional selection trials was up more than 30% from past games.
- In 2006/07 the GNWT contributed $50,000 to the NWT Seniors Society for participation at the Canada Winter Games.

Action #4: Implement a disabilities strategy.

- The NWT Disability Framework and Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities was released. It identifies priority areas for the development of programs and services for persons with disabilities.
- The GNWT has dedicated $100,000 annually to address items within the Action Plan. The NWT Disability Steering Committee Partnership will determine how best to allocate the funding. Proposed projects include operating newly opened satellite offices for the NWT Council for Persons with Disabilities in Hay River and Inuvik.
- The GNWT continues to provide income assistance to persons with disabilities in addition to regular income assistance programs for which they may be eligible.
- Income Security Staff participated in sensitivity training facilitated by Alberta Employabilities to build awareness on dealing with clients who have disabilities.
- Through the NWT Literacy Strategy, the GNWT has established a $100,000/year Learning Support for Persons with Disabilities Fund to assist NWT adults with disabilities in achieving their learning goals.

Action #5: Implement the use of nurse practitioners and midwives to complement the work of traditional health providers such as doctors, nurses and traditional healers.

- *The Midwifery Profession Act* came into force in January 2005. Regulations tied to three NWT Acts were prepared to allow for the smooth implementation of this Act.
- A total of 20 nurse practitioner positions were funded for 2006/07, ten of which are filled. Three mid-wife positions currently in place.

Action #6: Continue with the Seniors Action Plan, and other programs such as home care, to support elders living within their homes and communities wherever possible.

- The GNWT currently provides direct benefits to seniors through the Senior Citizens Supplementary Benefit, the Senior Home Heating Subsidy, and for those receiving Income Assistance, the Aged Allowance. The GNWT, starting April 1, 2006, increased the Senior Citizens Supplementary Benefit by $25/month from $135 to $160 per month for a total program increase of $325,000 annually. Wood pellets were added to the list of approved home heating fuels for the Senior Home.
- A new Seniors Information Handbook was released. It provides information to seniors on programs and services available in the NWT in regards to health, finance, consumer issues, housing transportation and recreation.
- From 2005/06 through 2007/08, $100,000 annually will be provided to enhance options for senior-specific community outreach programs.
- The Committee of Officials for Seniors Programs and Services has drafted a terms of reference for ongoing work addressed in the Seniors Action Plan.
- The GNWT is continuing to work with the federal/provincial/territorial Seniors Committee to develop services and implement best practices for seniors in the NWT.

Action #7: Implement student success initiatives to promote literacy and numeracy.

- Student Success Centres have been established using GNWT contribution dollars at the three campuses of Aurora College. Student Success Centres at Aurora, Thebacha, and Yellowknife campuses offered tutoring, career counselling, tutor training, writing centres, math support, and a variety of workshops (study skills, computer skills, transitioning to College, self-esteem and wellness). In 2004-05, Aurora Campus's student success centre was open 1283 hours and had 783 visits. Thebacha's centre was open 343 hours and had 139 visits and Yellowknife's centre was open 592.5 hours and had 162 visits. Interim

reporting for 2005-06 has been received by Aurora Campus and shows 1177.5 hours open and 2461 visits.

- The GNWT continues to fund a range of projects in NWT school jurisdictions under the Student Success Initiative, including:
  - South Slave - Literacy Numeracy Strategy;
  - Dehcho - Implementation of Best Practices for English Language Arts;
  - Sahtu – Reading Intervention Training;
  - Yellowknife Education District #1 – Reading across the curriculum;
  - Yellowknife Catholic Schools – Early Intervention for Students in Kindergarten, Grades 1 and 2;
  - Beaufort- Delta – Literacy/Numberacy Strategy;
  - Commission Scolaire – Math Literacy Projects and Guided Reading; and
  - Tłı̨chǫ Community Services Agency – Reading across the curriculum.
- The GNWT extensively supported the International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey (IALSS). Results released in 2005 provided valuable information on literacy of the NWT population compared with other jurisdictions in Canada and with other countries.
- The GNWT provided over $3.3 million in funding to the Aurora College Adult Literacy and Basic Education (ALBE) program in each of 2004-05 and 2005-06. The program offers literacy and numeracy instruction at three campuses and 23 community learning centres throughout the NWT. The ALBE Communities Fund from the NWT Literacy Strategy provided an additional $700,000 in 2004-05 and $700,000 in 2005-06 to ensure that all 33 NWT communities had literacy and numeracy programming.
- An evaluation of the NWT Literacy Strategy was initiated in 2006-07.

Action #8: Increase educational choices at the high school level to improve links with vocational and work opportunities.

- The GNWT continues to implement several programs such as the Schools North Apprenticeship Program, Skills Canada-NWT, and Ready to Work North that aim to provide students with exposure to different occupations and to prepare them for the workforce.
- Work continues on development of additional pathways through senior secondary school. An additional pathway in mathematics has been developed and implemented. Pilots of Experiential Science and new pathways in English Language Arts commenced in the 2006-07 school year.
- Under the Northern Youth Strategy Program, ECE is piloting the Youth Trades and Occupation Awareness Program in 2006-2007.

Action #9: Focus adult training institutions to respond to labour market conditions and to support the use of career action plans.

- Aurora College adjusts course offerings annually in response to changing labour market conditions and labour market initiatives. Aurora College initiated several new program offerings in the 2004-05 and 2005-06 academic years in response to changing labour market conditions and labour market initiatives. Some of the programs included:
  - Community health worker program;
  - Building trades helper program;
  - Survey assistant training program;
  - Ready to Work North program;
  - Environmental Monitoring Training Program; and
  - Small Business Development/Entrepreneur Program.
- Aurora College is implementing degree programs for nursing and teaching.
- Through the federal Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership funding, continual effort is made to provide training programs that meet the requirements of industry.
- The Career Development Directive Across the Lifespan will be reviewed and updated in 2006-07.

Action #10: Strengthen support for families in conflict by implementing the Protection Against Family Violence Act; developing a mediation program, making maintenance enforcement more effective, and working with the Legal Services Board to improve access to Legal Aid.

- The *Protection Against Family Violence Act* came into force on April 1, 2005. Implementation work included a public awareness/education campaign, training of designates, and development of regulations. The GNWT also met with stakeholder groups to provide information on the Act and consult on the application process for Emergency Protection Orders.
- Since implementation, the *Protection Against Family Violence Act* has had the highest per capita use of any jurisdiction in Canada. The GNWT has conducted a six month review of the legislation to examine its use and to improve its implementation. The report was released on March 2006 and was distributed to the Advisory Committee and the Coalition Against Family Violence as well as being posted on the Justice website.
- The Legal Services Board opened a new Legal Aid Clinic focusing on family law. Two additional staff lawyers have been added to the clinic to improve access to legal aid for family matters.
- The GNWT continues to partner with the federal Department of Justice to improve family justice services available through initiatives like alternative dispute resolution services, supports for children and parents, Parents Forever workshops that teach parenting skills after separation and divorce, and increasing the family law public legal information using a targeted campaign.
- In September 2005, the GNWT sponsored Kids in the Middle training for Aboriginal community service workers. Forty-four community workers from 14 different communities were trained to provide one-on-one support for parents considering separation (or who are already separated) and to assist community members to play a supportive role both before and after a couple separates.
- The Department of Justice piloted family law mediation services in Yellowknife and Hay River through a contracted lawyer. The pilot project is being evaluated and the model of mediation services reconsidered in order to provide services territory wide.
- In order to assist individuals with family law matters, the GNWT will be launching a family justice website with a Guide to Family Law in the Northwest Territories, a series of public legal information brochures on family law and two self-help kits for Changing Child Support Orders and Doing Your Own Divorce. The Guide to Family Law in the Northwest Territories will be available on the Justice website in the fall of 2006.
- The GNWT's Response to the NWT Action Plan on Family Violence (2003-2008) has been implemented, including 72 separate action items. The GNWT has renewed its commitment to this work by extending the partnership with NGOs and the federal government to develop and implement a second phase of an Action Plan on Family Violence to cover the 2006/07 to 2010/11 period.
- The GNWT will be providing $100,000 to shelters in 2006/07 to cover childcare expenses in two shelters and for continuing education to front-line staff for all shelters.
- Income Security Officers across the NWT distributed *Protection Against Family Violence Act* pamphlets to all clients during the months of August and September 2005 (approximately 1200 cases). Pamphlets were also distributed to schools and school counselling staff during professional development and other meetings and were included with any resource packages that were sent to schools.

Action #11: Improve outcomes for offenders by providing effective, culturally appropriate programs in facilities and communities.

- The GNWT offers a wide range of culturally appropriate programs to support the rehabilitation of inmates. These include programs that incorporate traditional social, cultural and spiritual beliefs and values.
- The GNWT provides funding and support to Community Justice programming for all NWT communities. Currently there are 30 active Community Justice Committees in the NWT.
- In response to an external review of human resource management practices in the Corrections Service, the GNWT released An Action Plan for Human Resources in the Corrections Service in December 2004. The plan includes 35 recommendations, proposed actions and timelines for completion. Implementation of the actions is ongoing, including enhancements to training and staffing levels. A number of measures have been undertaken to stabilize programming and the workforce in NWT correctional facilities, including:
  - Training provided to correctional officers that will meet Canadian standards;
  - Program positions that will be made permanent; and,
  - Permanent relief staff that will replace casual staff.

- The GNWT is investing in programs shown to reduce criminal behaviour. Elders and community members provide support to offenders during and after these programs. This helps offenders with the transition back to their communities. The GNWT is also working to enhance pre-release planning to help ensure easier integration into the community. Corrections has introduced an elder wilderness program aimed at providing offenders with traditional and cultural skills to address their criminogenic factors, and is piloting a reintegration unit that provides offenders with employment skills to transition to a community setting.
- All correctional facilities offer a wide range of programs designed to help offenders address risk and underlying problems through counselling and therapy, acquire better coping skills and, where possible, learn employment skills to assist in reintegration once they return to the community.

Action #12: Restructure the social safety network so that it more directly focuses on promoting self-reliance and supporting those most in need.

and

Action #13: Introduce standard program principles, policies and criteria for income security programs to improve consistency and transparency and to simplify access for NWT residents.

- On April 1, 2005, the Public Housing Subsidy Program was transferred from the NWT Housing Corporation (NWTHC) to the Department of Education, Culture, and Employment (ECE). For 2005/06, this subsidy was distributed to Local Housing Organizations (LHOs) of the NWTHC on behalf of ECE.
- During 2005-06, ECE led the development of an Income Security Framework for all Income Security Programs across the Government. Consultations on the Framework, conducted throughout the NWT resulted in the published document 'Community Voices'. Based on the recommendations from those consultations a new model for Income Security Programs is being developed. On April 1, 2006, as part of Income Security Reform, the Department of Education, Culture and Employment took over responsibility for administering the Public Housing Rental Subsidy (PHRS) Program. Leading to April 1, 2006 extensive work was done with the Housing Corporation, Local Housing Organizations and public housing clients to ensure a smooth transition.
- During the summer of 2005, a Customer Service Survey for the NWT Student Financial Assistance Program was conducted, resulting in four recommendations to improve service and simplify access. ECE has consulted on the recommendations and is developing an implementation plan.
- The GNWT embarked on a review of income security programs in the fall of 2005. Research, consultations and program development formed the basis of an Income Security Framework that was approved by Executive Council in September 2005. Based on the Framework, consultations were conducted from January to March 2006. Brochures and survey guides were published online, advertised in News North, mailed to all Band, Hamlet and Métis offices, and distributed through community organizations.
- ECE, in collaboration with NWTHC, developed standard program principles, policies and criteria to improve consistency, transparency and access for NWT residents. A work plan was established to guide the activities of the two organizations.
- An Income Security Conference was held in January 2006 to train all Income Security Staff on the administration of the PHRS program. Regional PHRS follow-up training was held in March 2006 with GNWT staff and LHOs.

Action #14: Maintain continued commitment to the Social Agenda and implement "Doing our Part" – the GNWT's response to the Social Agenda recommendations.

- The GNWT worked with communities to develop and implement the 3-year Social Agenda Community Demonstration Project Initiative. The final year of the initiative was 2005/2006. Eight projects were funded in the following communities: Inuvik, Fort McPherson, Tsiigehtchic, Norman Wells, Fort Providence, Wha Ti, Łutselk'e and Yellowknife/Detah/N'dilo. Depending on community priorities, projects ranged in focus from parenting to community capacity building. A project performance measurement report has been submitted for each project. An evaluation of the Social Agenda Community Demonstration Project Initiative was completed in March 2006. Results of the evaluation have been posted on the Department of Health and Social Services website.

- The Volunteer Support Initiative and Declaration on Volunteering were approved and announced in April 2005. An associated Volunteer Support Initiative Action Plan was approved. Work with Volunteer NWT about partnering on key elements has started. The GNWT also funded Volunteer NWT to explore financing options for the volunteer sector.

Action #15: Review the mandate of the Northwest Territories' Housing Corporation with a view to better positioning it to provide and manage suitable, adequate and affordable housing in NWT communities.

- The GNWT developed and adopted a new mandate for the NWT Housing Corporation (NWTHC) that focuses the NWTHC on ensuring, where appropriate and necessary, that there is a sufficient supply of affordable, adequate and suitable housing stock to meet the housing needs of NWT residents.
- The NWTHC has successfully reached an agreement with the federal government that will see $100 million invested in housing in the NWT over the next three years as part of the Affordable Housing Strategy. This investment will see the construction of up to 530 new dwellings in a three year period.

Action #16: Promote partnerships where possible to make available vacant land to build affordable housing and infrastructure.

- The GNWT continues to work with community governments to identify vacant lands within community boundaries that are suitable for residential, commercial and industrial development, using its Land Development Needs Assessment as a guide.
- The GNWT is working to transfer Commissioner's Land to community governments willing and able to accept responsibility for this activity. Community capacity needs to be enhanced to prepare communities for taking over responsibility for this activity. Lands were transferred to Yellowknife and Hay River to meet community needs.
- The GNWT is proposing improvements to land ownership practices in communities in settled land claim areas by changing from a leasehold approach to complete land ownership (fee simple title). Fee simple title provides developers with certainty of land tenure. It increases flexibility for bank and alternative source financing for developers and improves land management practices for community and public governments. Creating these circumstances supports efforts to develop independent and self-reliant communities.
- The GNWT has developed tools to support land administration such as the new GIS system, Administration of Territorial Lands Act System (ATLAS). The ATLAS system provides accurate graphic and written information on each parcel of land within a community's boundary. This supports the vision of providing more autonomy and authority to community governments over the management of land within their boundaries.

Action #17: Encourage private sector development of housing and infrastructure in NWT communities through partnerships.

- In revising the mandate of the NWT Housing Corporation, the GNWT is actively exploring what further supports can be provided by partnering/joint venturing with private interests, aboriginal organizations and other government agencies at the federal, territorial and community level.
- The Mackenzie Gas Project provides a one-time opportunity that can provide long-term housing benefits to the residents of the NWT. The GNWT is exploring an innovative concept that transforms temporary workforce housing from the construction phase to affordable, quality, permanent residential homes. This project proposes a unique four-party partnership comprised of the GNWT, Government of Canada, industry, and communities.
- The GNWT is proactively working to identify options to leverage additional resources for community infrastructure, including low cost borrowing and public-private partnership.
- The GNWT will be working in partnership with municipal governments, development corporations, and private developers to ensure suitable developed land is available for residential construction to help implement the GNWT's Affordable Housing Strategy that will see the delivery of up to 530 new housing units over the next three years, starting in 2006.

Action #18: Remove barriers to competition in the transportation industry to help reduce the cost of living.

- Over a period of six fiscal years beginning in 2003/04 and running until 2008/09, the Government of Canada and the GNWT have or will under the auspices of the Canadian Strategic Infrastructure Fund (CSIF) direct a total of $130 million to highway improvements. This funding has helped the GNWT to widen, straighten and improve driving surfaces on various highways, which has provided better highway safety and lower operating costs for industry and the motoring public.
- The Yellowknife Air Passenger Terminal Building Expansion helped facilitate Air Canada Jazz entry into the NWT air transportation market. The entry of this airline into the NWT could realize lower airfares due to increased competition.
- The GNWT has worked with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and other partners to expand the winter road season to Wekweeti. A longer winter road season will increase re-supply and employment opportunities for residents. Despite a very difficult construction season the Wekweeti winter road was open for 4 weeks in 2005/6.
- The GNWT has completed an economic analysis of the benefits and costs of realigning the Tłı̨chǫ winter road to an overland route and converting this seasonal route to all weather standard. This study will be used to support a proposal to DIAND for funding to complete a detailed engineering and environmental studies of this route.

Action #19: Making the required infrastructure investment to support the goal.

- The GNWT has made substantial investment in educational infrastructure including:
  - new schools in Tulita, Fort Good Hope, Inuvik and Hay River;
  - major renovations in Yellowknife;
  - Akaitcho Hall demolition and work in Tuktoyaktuk;
  - expansion of École Allain St-Cyr in Yellowknife and schools in Gameti and N'dilo; and
  - construction of college housing in Inuvik and Fort Smith.
- The GNWT is developing a master plan to address longer-term health system needs. It has provided $1.2 million to upgrade long-term care facilities to better meet the needs of dementia patients and $1 million to YK seniors to design a dementia facility.

Action #20: Expand the health services available to territorial residents.

- The GNWT has invested in expansion of health services available to territorial residents including:
  - adding Aboriginal Health Liaison workers;
  - adding nine new public health workers;
  - expanding dialysis services;
  - expanding cancer treatment programs at Stanton Territorial Hospital; and
  - undertaking a number of initiatives under wait times funding, including expanding the use of nurse practitioners in the Emergency Department, revising operating room schedules, exploring options to general anaesthesia, and developing a detailed analysis of wait-time drivers.

Action #21: Review the NWT Liquor Act to identify methods to improve liquor legislation by making it more flexible and adaptable to the needs and priorities of Northwest Territories residents.

- The GNWT has undertaken an extensive public consultation respecting the NWT *Liquor Act*. A report on the consultation contained 38 major recommendations. The GNWT will be introducing legislation to amend the *Liquor Act*, which incorporates these recommended changes.

Goal 3: Well-governed, sustainable communities and regions able to fulfill their potential.

Action #1: Support all regions and communities to implement mutually agreed upon aspects of their agendas (e.g. the Beaufort/Delta agenda).

- The GNWT has established and staffed five regional superintendent positions to improve coordination of GNWT initiatives at the regional level.
- The Beaufort Delta Regional Council and GNWT Joint Work Plan was tabled and endorsed by Cabinet in March 2005. In addition, both the Beaufort-Delta Agenda and Joint Work Plan have been reviewed and discussed with regular Members of the Legislative Assembly through the Accountability and Oversight Committee.
- The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Office, located in Hay River, was officially established on April 1, 2005. Its purpose is to coordinate GNWT planning, communications and actions with respect to the Mackenzie Gas Project.
- The GNWT is taking steps to enhance support to oil and natural gas activity in the Mackenzie Delta by establishing two Oil and Gas Development Advisors and associated Operations and Maintenance in the Minerals, Oil and Gas Division in Inuvik.
- The GNWT continues to work with the Gwich'in Tribal Council, to meet the goals for government contract awards to Gwich'in companies in the region.

Action #2: Work with Aboriginal governments towards implementing their regional transition plans and their land claim and self-government agreements.

- In 2005-2006, the GNWT assisted in the implementation of the *Tłı̨chǫ Final Agreement* by supporting the Tłı̨chǫ Community Governments during transition. The implementation plan included:
  - conducting first elections for four community governments;
  - supporting development of a job description for the Tłı̨chǫ Community Government Senior Administrative Officer (SAO) positions;
  - holding orientation workshops for the newly elected Tłı̨chǫ Community Government Chiefs and Councillors;
  - supporting legal review by the Tłı̨chǫ Community Governments of existing obligations that need to be carried over from the previous local governments;
  - producing duplicate records of all lands files for the four community governments;
  - supporting the final audits of the Hamlet of Behchokö and the Charter Community of Whati; and
  - conducting follow-up (post effective date) orientations for each Community Government.

Action #3: Reform territorial boards and agencies to focus on accountability and on efficient and effective service.

- A Boards and Agencies Policy was adopted in June 2005. It provides for a registry of all GNWT boards, the establishment of a Governance Framework for board operations, criteria for board classification, and a process for both the creation of new boards and significantly changing the mandates/operations of existing boards. The creation of a boards and agencies unit to fully implement the boards and agencies policy and governance framework will be part of the business planning process for 2007/08.
- A Third Party Accountability Framework has been developed and approved. A Financial Administration Manual Directive has been drafted and will be going forward for approval later this fiscal year. An implementation plan will be put in place to ensure an understanding of the framework's requirements within departments and third party agencies.
- The *Business Development and Investment Corporation Act* came into force on April 1, 2005. It amalgamates the business services of the NWT Development Corporation, the NWT Business Credit Corporation, and the services of the Canada/NWT Business Service Centre, and establishes the legislative framework for the Business Development Investment Corporation to become the administrator of other ITI business programs.

- The GNWT conducted a review of the *Labour Standards Act,* including the functioning of the Labour Standards Board, prior to transferring responsibility for Labour to the Department of Education, Culture and Employment on April 1, 2005.

Action #4: Promote and sustain a professional public service at all levels.

- The GNWT continues its efforts to recruit and retain Northerners. The Northern Student and Graduate Programs continue to demonstrate success in providing relevant work experience for northern post-secondary students, both during their studies and after graduation.
- The Management Assignment Program currently has participants from all regions of the NWT who are developing and refining their management skills for future GNWT management opportunities.
- Employees who have made an outstanding contribution to the public service receive recognition through the Premier's Award for Excellence.
- The Code of Conduct has been reviewed and revised to promote continued high standards of professionalism in the public service and ensure that employees understand their obligations as public service employees. Printed copies of the Code of Conduct were forwarded to each GNWT employee with an accompanying letter highlighting the revisions. As well, sessions were scheduled to provide an update and refresher on the standards of conduct expected of public servants.
- The GNWT has developed and approved a strategic approach to human resource management, Future Direction of the Public Service, which contains strategies to improve competency and capacity, provide tools to be effective, and to motivate and stabilize the public service. A full-scale action plan is being developed to implement these strategies.
- The GNWT has developed programs and initiatives to maintain and develop capacity in specific sectors of the public service. These include:
    - a range of training and professional development programs for Corrections Service staff, including an enhanced training program for Correctional Officers. To date, three entry level courses have been provided to indeterminate and relief worker staff from all facilities. Labour relations and operational management sessions have been provided to supervisors and managers;
    - financial support for students entering a health or social services profession, and employees wishing to study in an area of value to the health and social services system; and
    - professional development initiatives for current health and social services staff.
- The GNWT also strives to build capacity at the local government level through training and certification programs for community government staff. Training packages are offered in the areas of community governance, management, administration, finances, water and waste systems, airports, fire protection, emergency measures, bylaw enforcement, land administration and works and works management. The GNWT delivered courses to 897 community government participants representing all 33 NWT communities in 2005-2006.
- A pilot project was administered to train community facilitators to conduct both human resource and organizational assessments in the Beaufort/Delta communities of Aklavik, Tsiigehtchic, Ulukhaktok, Paulatuk and Tuktoyaktuk.
- The Human Resource Development Assessment System was revised to better respond to the human resource needs of community governments. The system includes a practical "how to" manual on five components of human resource planning and 90 job descriptions and copies of assessment profiles.
- New and revised curriculums were developed in the areas of community capital planning and project/contract management.
- The Department of Health and Social Services is partnering with Aurora College to provide training and ongoing professional staff development for all health and social services personnel.
- A number of initiatives were undertaken to promote and sustain a professional public service in the teaching field including:
    - revision and expansion of the Aurora College Teacher Education Program (TEP); all four years of the 4-year Bachelor of Education will be offered at Thebacha Campus, dependant on funding, and the first-year students who enrolled in 2004 will graduate in 2008;
    - implementation of a community-based teacher education program in the Tłı̨chǫ region began in February 2006;
    - expansion of the Aboriginal Language and Cultural Instructor Program (ALCIP) to a 2-year Diploma;
    - delivery of mentorship training workshops for regions through the Teacher Induction Program; and
    - completion of a new Teacher Education Program Strategy (2006-2015).

- The delivery of a Bachelor of Science in Nursing started in 2002-03 at Yellowknife Campus in partnership with the University of Victoria. The first cohort of nursing graduates at Yellowknife Campus completed their Bachelor of Science in Nursing from the University of Victoria in June 2006.
- Nursing education is tracked through the NWT/Nunavut Registered Nurses' Association Education Advisory Committee, which gives approval for nursing programs based upon standards established for nursing education.
- The GNWT hosted LINX 2005, a professional development event for 90 career development and human resources practitioners in December 2005.

Action #5: Implement legislative and policy changes to provide expanded authority and accountability to community governments.

- The *Tłı̨chǫ Community Government Act* was passed by the Legislative Assembly in June 2004 and came into effect prior to the effective date of the *Tłı̨chǫ Final Agreement*. Regulations have been developed to provide guidance on expanded borrowing and investment powers.
- The New Deal for NWT Community Governments will include a full review of all policy and legislative instruments that provide the framework for community governments to ensure maximum support and local autonomy. To date, the majority of policy and legislation instruments have been reviewed and it is anticipated that a legislative proposal will be advanced in the fall of 2006. Revised policies are currently being drafted and are expected to be complete by early 2007.

Action #6: Implement legislative and policy changes to provide community governments with access to increased revenues and with greater authority over infrastructure development.

- New municipal legislation, implemented in 2004, expands borrowing powers for community governments.
- The New Deal for NWT Community Governments will build on work already in progress to provide communities with expanded authority. Communities will be given more control over capital planning for community infrastructure. When taken together with proposals by the Government of Canada to provide additional funding for community governments, these new sources of revenue and their predictability will enable community governments to leverage additional funding to meet their infrastructure needs.
- As part of the New Deal for NWT Community Governments, the Property Tax Revenue Grant Program was established as an interim step in providing community governments with property tax revenues prior to becoming taxation authorities as of January 2008, pursuant to the New Deal for NWT Community Governments.
- Work is underway on formula funding for community public infrastructure, to be provided to community governments, effective April 1, 2007, so that they can plan, design, control and implement local infrastructure. Formula funding will encourage leveraging of other sources of revenue to support these priorities.
- At the end of June 2006, the GNWT initiated a second round of community consultations to review the formulas to be used to allocate capital, and water/sewer funding. A policy for the new funding formulas is currently being developed and will be ready for the scheduled April 1, 2007 implementation date.
- Community governments were given the opportunity to recommend different mill rates for 2006 property taxes.

Action #7: Work with regions and communities to improve capacity to analyze and have access to information needed to monitor socio-economic conditions in their respective areas.

- The GNWT has established three term positions in the regions to provide support and assistance to community governments to prepare for the impacts of resource development, including preparations for discussions with industry involved in the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline around socio-economic impacts.
- The GNWT has also provided $1.2 million in direct funding to community governments to identify and prepare to address socio-economic issues related to resource development. Through the provision of these funds and grant assistance, communities undertook a variety of projects:
    - planning and zoning workshops;
    - assessment of community infrastructure;

  - determined appropriate rates for cost recovery for access to municipal services such as water, sewage treatment, and solid waste;
  - developed templates for fee-for-service agreements to be used in negotiations with resource developers;
  - developed and updated by-laws to assist with regulating development within municipal boundaries;
  - established Resource Development Impact Advisory groups and prepared community resource development position papers through consultation with community residents; and
  - participated in and made presentations at the Joint Review Panel hearings on the Mackenzie Gas Project.
- The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Office was officially established on April 1, 2005. Its coordinates GNWT planning, actions and communication with communities regarding the Mackenzie Gas Project.
- The Bureau of Statistics has developed comprehensive community profiles that allow communities to assess and monitor socio-economic conditions in their communities. Profiles around key social indicators and infrastructure profiles have also been developed and are available through the Bureau of Statistics.

Action #8: Continue to work with Aboriginal and community governments in building capacity at all levels.

- The New Deal for NWT Community Governments focuses on building capacity at the local level, for both leaders and staff.
- The GNWT actively supports pre-implementation and implementation activities in order to assist with capacity development related to Aboriginal rights agreements.
- The GNWT provides a wide variety of training and occupational certification opportunities to community and Aboriginal governments.
- Through the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Office the GNWT provides $360,000 annually in Capacity Building contribution assistance to Aboriginal Organizations in the regions most impacted by oil and gas developments.

Action #9: Use partnerships in federal initiatives to enhance the development of data communications infrastructure within the GNWT. Where feasible, the benefits of these developments will be extended to the public benefit

- The GNWT participates on a Federal-Provincial-Territorial Panel on Broadband.
- The GNWT provides input into activities of the Arctic Council (e.g. Arctic Information and Communications Technology Assessment).
- The GNWT has received approximately $3 million in public-benefit satellite capacity under the federal National Satellite Initiative (NSI) and continues to monitor new developments and pursue those opportunities where resources and capacity permit.
- The GNWT provided $750,000 to the NWT BRAND recipient to support local training and business development in the information and communications technology sector. The funding was to be used in 2005-06 but has been rolled over into 2006-07 to be used this fiscal year.
- The GNWT worked with CANARIE, Canada's advanced Internet organization, and NorthwesTel to establish a north-south, high-speed research and education network. The project also includes a funding program to advance new applications and uses of the network. Planning for the next generation of the network is underway.
- The GNWT is represented on a territorial committee that is exploring ways to build on recent NWT broadband infrastructure investments to further social and economic development in communities. The group submitted a proposal for funding under INAC's Strategic Investment in Northern Economic Development Fund. This project will result in development of an information and communications technology strategy for the NWT.

Action #10: Improve key transportation infrastructure to support economic growth, investment, tourism and reduced cost of living.

- In summer 2006, the GNWT completed work on Highway 3 between Behchoko and Yellowknife. This was the last remaining unpaved portion of the National Highway System in Canada.
- The GNWT worked with local contractors/industry to develop a new contracting and funding approach to operating the Mackenzie Valley Winter Road for the 2005/06 season. This approach improved the safety and standard of the winter road despite a warmer than normal winter.

- The Yellowknife Airport Passenger Terminal Building expansion was completed in summer 2006. The expansion ensures that the facility can accommodate enhanced security measures mandated by the Canadian Air Transport Security Authority (CATSA), which came into effect in January 2006, and expected traffic growth for the next 10 years.
- Re-surfacing of the runway, taxiways and apron at the Norman Wells Airport was completed in 2006. These improvements will allow the airport to handle the increase in air travel expected from the Mackenzie Gas Project. Transport Canada's Airport Capital Assistance Program provided $6.9 million in funding for this project.
- In 2006 progress continued on several highway projects. Highlights included:
  - further work on Mackenzie Valley Winter Road bridges and grade improvements continue, including design/tendering of the Bear River bridge;
  - additional progress on Highway 1,4, 7 and 8 projects; and,
  - to date, $63 million joint GNWT-Canada project funding for these improvements has been expended.

Action #11: Continue to support initiatives to build safer communities (e.g. community justice activities; community policing; crime prevention; support to victims of crime; and working with RCMP to improve policing services).

- In December 2004 the *Sex Offender Information Registration Act* came into force. In cooperation with the RCMP and the Crown's office in Yellowknife, the Department of Justice implemented the legislation in the NWT. Commencing in December 2006, the GNWT will work with other jurisdictions to conduct a national review of the *Sex Offender Information Registration Act*, as required by section 21.1 of the Act.
- The GNWT is working with communities and the RCMP to enhance support for local justice activities through funding, education and collaboration. Work has begun to:
  - improve policing in smaller communities without an RCMP detachment;
  - develop a multi-year plan for policing;
  - focus and improve local crime prevention initiatives in cooperation with, communities and the RCMP;
  - develop a community-based RCMP orientation program in cooperation with justice committees;
  - assist communities to prepare for future challenges by giving them information on illegal drug activity (particularly hard drugs such as crack cocaine and crystal meth), and illegal Internet activity (child pornography, fraud);
  - expand direct victim services to more communities by meeting with people who have expressed an interest in providing these services, by using statistics to determine which communities have the most need for and might best support victim services, and by encouraging existing service providers to respond to out-of-town issues by phone or in person; and,
  - explore options to develop and implement a Territorial Victim Notification Program, which would allow victims to access certain information about offenders.

- The GNWT continues to assist communities to prepare for, mitigate and respond to emergencies, fires and issues related to essential community services such as water safety. The GNWT is working with communities to ensure that every community has an up-to-date emergency plan.
- The GNWT developed the NWT Youth Search and Rescue Prevention Program and NWT Ground Search and Rescue Training Standards and provided Household Emergency Preparedness Guides to all NWT residents. Emergency related training was provided to more than 50 community government staff across the NWT and supported pandemic planning visits in 3 regions in 2005/6.

Action #12: Continue to support court services that are impartial, efficient, and timely.

- In 2004, the Judicial Remuneration Commission determined the appropriate salaries and benefits for territorial court judges, and the GNWT implemented all recommendations in a timely and effective manner. The next report by the Judicial Remuneration Commission will be in 2008.
- The *Court Security Act*, which allows for better protection of those who must work in or attend court was enacted. Work has begun on drafting the regulations required before the Act is declared in effect.
- To ensure sufficient capacity exists to accommodate increased case volumes, planning and design of a new NWT Law Courts Facility began in 2005/6. It is anticipated that the project will be complete in 2010.

Action #13: Continue to support efforts by the RCMP and communities to address crime and, more specifically, Internet and organized crime.

- The GNWT increased funding to support the RCMP in their efforts to address crime, including both Internet and organized crime.
- The GNWT has established new RCMP positions in communities as part of the final year of a three-year plan to increase police resources in the NWT.
- The GNWT participates in a joint planning committee with the RCMP to set priorities and deal with policing issues in communities where there are presently no RCMP detachments.
- The GNWT participates in pan-territorial initiatives to strengthen the North's position on national issues such as the application of the First Nations Policing Policy and other policing issues including combating organized crime and counter-terrorism.

Action #14: Continue to work with communities to provide safe drinking water to residents.

- The GNWT monitors the safety of drinking water through the *Public Health Act*, *Public Water Supply Regulations*, and *General Sanitation Regulations*.
- Implementation of the Water Quality Framework and Action Plan continues.
- The government has supported community government training and certification for water treatment plant operators. The GNWT has developed and implemented a NWT Circuit Rider Program that will assist water treatment plant operators to acquire the skills, knowledge and experience they need to run water treatment plants. It is anticipated that training will commence in October 2006.
- The GNWT continually undertakes biannual operational and management review of water system infrastructure in non-tax based communities.

Goal 4: A diversified economy that provides Northerners with opportunities and choices.

Action #1: Implement sector specific economic diversification strategies (e.g. the NWT Fur Strategy and the NWT Tourism Strategy) to benefit regions and communities.

- Equitable Access – Economic Diversification, a comprehensive economic review and action plan addressing all major sectors of the NWT economy was completed and launched. The report contains action plans for 13 economic sectors. These have been updated for Trade, Transportation, Manufacturing and Construction. An action plan was developed for each of the sectors, including the development of strategies and initiatives outline below.
- Implementation of the NWT Fur Strategy, through the Genuine Mackenzie Valley Fur Program, has substantially increased benefits to trappers across the NWT. Many of these benefits are being re-invested into other traditional economy activities.
- The GNWT released the NWT Arts Strategy, A Holistic Approach to a Vibrant Arts Sector, in November 2004. The strategy addresses the effectiveness of current programs supporting the arts, and identifies an action plan to provide for emerging needs. The GNWT has supported the Arts sector by implementing this strategy and, more specifically, by creating and maintaining the following services and programming:
  - an on-line NWT Artist database and complete online website support for Arts industry related festivals and events;
  - an NWT Art Bank Database and Inventory System;
  - a new NWT Arts Logo and branding program for All NWT Art is being developed;
  - a quarterly Artists newsletter providing information to all NWT Artists about current events and Government services and programming updates for the Arts sector;
  - various workshops in each region and community that support e-commerce solutions, website design and development, preparation for national / international travel and exposure, marketing and business preparation workshops such as copyright laws and preparing portfolios and business materials for self-promotion;
  - an annual Progress Report reporting on industry successes;
  - a new industry survey and evaluation system for current programming and services delivered;
  - developing a new NWT Arts Marketing Strategy to effectively market and promote NWT art;

  - updated Arts industry profile fact sheets and brochures;
  - developed opportunities for various Artists to perform at Territorial, National and International venues;
  - providing assistance for Artists to move into larger sales markets such as the USA and United Kingdom through venues such as Disney World Corporation;
  - providing assistance and marketing opportunities for various film related projects and major production companies location scouting assistance that wish to film in Canada's NWT; and
  - assistance for the purchase of traditional raw materials and supplies for the creation of NWT Art and Fine Crafts under Schedule I for the Business Development Fund.
- With regard to retail, wholesale, construction and transportation business development, a number of action plan items have been completed, and revised actions plans developed. Progress includes:
  - On-going evaluation of the Business Development Fund Policy.
  - Provision of support for the annual Trade Show in Yellowknife, Meet the North, Prospects North and Project Germany.
  - The InvestNWT web site was updated with partner organizations. Future options for enhancing the site are being discussed with business organizations;
  - The NWT Business Development Investment Corporation has been created as a new contribution and loan organization;
  - The GNWT is working with Industry Canada's Business Service Center to complete a paper on commercial internet options for NWT businesses including new satellite options;
  - A number of workshops on economic development were held throughout the NWT, including ones on venture capital financing, joint ventures and financing for forestry operations.
  - A set of seven CDs highlighting a wide variety of economic development information is in approval stages.
  - In cooperation with the NWT Bureau of Statistics a new set of community profiles has been created.
  - A review of Community Development officer positions has been completed. New funding levels and standardized position descriptions have been developed.
- The NWT Agriculture Policy Framework Agreement fosters development in food safety and quality, advances in science and technology, and increases in diversification and investment.
- The GNWT supported the domestic fishing industry by conducting market assessment and business feasibility studies funded through the regional Industry Support Program. Funding was provided to offset some of the business's operating costs.
- The GNWT has implemented the Advanced Mineral Exploration *Program* and focused its *Grubstake* Program on projects that will diversify the commodity base.
- A NWT tourism plan, *Tourism 2010*, has been introduced. It identifies five key areas in which the GNWT proposes to invest significant funds. This tourism funding is intended to leverage additional investment from the private sector and public partners, and is expected to result in increased total spending in the tourism sector.
- The GNWT has also been an active contributor with other provinces and territories and the Federal Government on a new National Tourism Strategy to highlight and promote NWT interests.
- The GNWT undertook several initiatives focused on strengthening the tourism industry including:
  - Development of regional tourism plans;
  - Development and implementation of a Parks marketing strategy,
  - Investments in infrastructure including new RV sites;
  - Implementation of on-line reservation system and electronic permitting for campground sites; and,
  - Development of interpretive and cultural programs that will enrich the visitor experience.

Action #2: Review the design and delivery of programs in support of harvesters.

- Following a second round of consultations with community and regional leadership late in 2004, the GNWT is following up on specific recommendations from the Proposed Support to the Traditional Economy Policy. Recommendations include the following:
  - Support and maintain the subsistence economy;
  - Develop partnerships between the GNWT and Aboriginal governments and the federal government; and,
  - Improve measurement of total economic values attributed to traditional economy pursuits.
- The GNWT is continuing consultations, which are proposed to result in a new Policy in 2006/2007.

Action #3: Work with partners to market the NWT as a location for tourism and ensure that NWT interests are reflected in a national tourism strategy.

- The NWT's new tourism plan, *Tourism 2010*, identifies five key areas in which the GNWT proposes to invest significant funds. This tourism funding is intended to leverage additional investment from the private sector and public partners, and is expected to result in increased total spending in the tourism sector.
- The GNWT has supported diamond tourism product development based on Aurora College's diamond cutting and polishing program. The GNWT also worked with the cutting and polishing industry and the tourism industry to promote NWT diamonds and diamond tourism.
- The GNWT has been working with the Tourism Association of the Northwest Territories, NWT Tourism to develop an NWT Brand and market the NWT as a tourist destination.
- The GNWT has also been an active participant with other provinces and territories and the federal government on a new National Tourism Strategy to highlight and promote NWT interests.
- A Parks infrastructure needs study, specifically focussing on RV sites, was completed.

Action #4: Develop, in partnership with governments and stakeholders, the NWT diamond industry that will nurture value-added industries.

- The GNWT has chosen not to continue participating in the development of a National Diamond Strategy but to focus on promotion of the NWT diamond industry.
- The Rare in Nature ™ marketing campaign is intended to position the NWT as a diamond centre, and to increase demand and add value to diamonds that are mined, cut and polished in the NWT. The 2006/07 marketing campaign focuses on:
  - Positioning the NWT as a diamond centre.
  - Facilitating the development of the diamond industry in the NWT in order to provide business, investment, training and employment opportunities for NWT residents.
  - Increasing the demand and adding value to diamonds that are mined, cut and polished in the NWT.
- The objectives of the marketing campaign will be met by building on previous marketing campaign successes and making specific investments in:
  - establishing and sustaining a strong image through selective trade show participation, news release distribution, interviews and speaking engagements, media tours to support key messages and building awareness to pave the way for greater influence and sales at premium prices; and
  - building the Rare in Nature ™ Retailers Club, complete with member services and supporting it with exclusive access for leading retailers and sales professionals.
- The GNWT works to facilitate a steady and reliable supply of rough diamonds for local manufacture. It assists in the marketing of diamonds mined, cut and polished in the NWT through direct marketing initiatives and the certification of branded diamonds, and monitors factories to support these initiatives.

Action #5: Continue to explore, private/public partnerships to build needed infrastructure.

- The GNWT established a policy on private/public partnerships (P3) in early 1999. At that time, a number of pilot projects were proposed as potential P3 projects. Only one of those projects, student housing for Aurora College in Fort Smith, was undertaken and completed as a P3 project.
- The GNWT continues to work with the Deh Cho Bridge Corporation in a public-private partnership towards the construction of the first highway bridge over the Mackenzie River at Fort Providence. Discussions are ongoing with the federal government on additional funding to cover increased cost estimates.
- The GNWT is also exploring what partnerships can be established with the Mackenzie Gas Project proponent recognizing that a final Socio-Economic Agreement is yet to be negotiated.
- GNWT Deputy Ministers' Capital Planning Review Committee has established a working group on infrastructure policy and practices. Their mandate includes examining demographic information related to future infrastructure needs, researching approaches to infrastructure acquisition, maintenance and management and making recommendations on GNWT's policy framework for funding infrastructure.
- The New Deal for NWT Community Governments encourages community governments to consider innovative approaches to infrastructure needs in communities. Once formula funding for community public infrastructure is provided to community governments, starting April 1, 2007, they will be in a position to consider using these approaches. The GNWT will continue to respond to community requests for technical support on specific infrastructure projects.

- The GNWT has established a Centre for Excellence to promote best practices in municipal financing and investment. The Centre is currently investigating options for providing NWT community governments access to low-cost borrowing through a financing authority.

Action #6: Support post-secondary institutions to respond to the needs of regional economies.

- The Department of Education, Culture, and Employment collaborates with Aurora College to adjust labour market initiatives programming in response to regional labour market demand. Some of the programs include the community health worker program, the building trades helper program, and the survey assistant training program.
- Aurora College received funds and provided in-kind contributions to deliver the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Program funded training programs related to current and emerging industrial jobs, including:
  - Pre-technology Program (4 participants);
  - Office Administration Coop (7 participants); and
  - Mineral Processing (14 participants).
- In partnership with industry, Aurora College has accessed Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership funding which supports training programs related to current and emerging industrial jobs. With this funding Environmental Monitoring training programs were offered.
- NWT Student Financial Assistance Program allowances for tuition and books increased in the 2006-07 academic year and ongoing from $1750 to $1925 for tuition and $300 to $400 for books.

Action #7: Strengthen the focus on critical functions related to employment and labour to support employment development and mutually beneficial relationships between employees and employers.

- A work plan has been developed to link employment and labour functions of the GNWT.
- Labour Services and the Labour Standards Board were transferred to the Department of Education, Culture and Employment on April 1, 2005.
- A legislative proposal for an *Employment Standards Act* to replace the *Labour Standards Act* has been developed.
- Research for the development of an options paper for enhanced labour functions across the GNWT has begun.

Action #8: Create partnerships with Aboriginal business leaders, business associations and the federal government to encourage investment to meet the needs of NWT business sectors.

- The GNWT is providing financial assistance to the Aboriginal Pipeline Group, which would own one-third of the proposed Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline.

Action #9: Work with the federal government to secure strategic federal investments in the NWT economy.

- The GNWT continues to work with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada regarding initiatives that could be funded under the Strategic Investment in Northern Economic Development Fund.
- The GNWT has also developed strategic partnership arrangements in research, funding, and innovation with Agriculture and Agrifoods Canada, Aboriginal Business Canada, and Natural Resources Canada.

Action #10: Negotiate socio-economic agreements in cooperation with communities and industry; to help ensure NWT residents derive maximum benefits from development (e.g. training, employment, building community capacity, infrastructure development, etc.).

- The GNWT continues to participate in and monitor the ongoing implementation of the BHP, Diavik and De Beers socio-economic agreements.
- Negotiations are proceeding between the GNWT and the Producers Group regarding a Mackenzie Gas Project Socio-Economic Agreement.

Action #11: Establish a new Business Development and Investment Corporation to meet business' financing needs.

- The *Business Development and Investment Corporation Act* came into force on April 1, 2005. It amalgamates the business services of the NWT Development Corporation, the NWT Business Credit Corporation, and the services of the Canada/NWT Business Service Centre. It establishes the legislative framework for the Business Development Investment Corporation to become the administrator of other GNWT business programs. The Business Development Investment Corporation and the Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment are completing an extensive review and evaluation of business programs and expect to complete a report on this work in 2006/2007.

Action #12: Promote and encourage sustainable development of the NWT's natural resources.

- The GNWT promotes the concept of sustainable responsible development of the NWT's non-renewable resources.
- The GNWT established the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Office to coordinate policy development, interdepartmental planning and external and internal communication of GNWT's activities associated with the Mackenzie Gas Project.
- The GNWT has taken an active role in the regulatory review of the Mackenzie Gas Project through its participation in the National Energy Board Review and Joint Review Panel hearings and Socio-Economic Agreement negotiations with the Proponent.
- The GNWT has made efforts to improve its forest management information and procedures. New standard operating procedures for commercial timber harvesting have been developed. A forest inventory and supply analysis has been completed for the Slave River Lowlands. The GNWT also established 70 new permanent forest monitoring plots in 2005 and 2006.
- The GNWT is working with wildlife co-management boards to develop caribou management plan options. Towards this end, in 2005/06, the following activities were completed:
  - A late winter distribution survey of Cape Bathurst, Bluenose-East, Bluenose-West, Bathurst and Beverly winter ranges was conducted;
  - Information was collected on harvest, condition, pregnancy rates and calf overwinter survival;
  - Regulation changes were made to reduce resident and non-resident harvest;
  - Consultations were held with communities and land users; and
  - Management recommendations were received from wildlife co-management boards.
- The GNWT is working with its federal, provincial and territorial counterparts to develop a new environmental sustainability framework for Canada. The goal is to better integrate environmental quality with economic development and social values across Canada.

Action #13: Provide Funding Dollars for Tourism Training in the Northwest Territories.

- The recently introduced *Tourism 2010*, A Tourism Plan for the NWT, identifies tourism training as a key area requiring development. The GNWT has hired a contractor to consult with the tourism industry to develop a five-year Tourism Training Plan and plans to deliver the five-year plan are being developed.

Action #14 Review NWT tax policies to ensure the NWT tax system encourages business growth in the NWT.

- The GNWT lowered the Corporate Income Tax rate for large corporations from 14 to 11.5 percent effective July 1, 2006.
- The GNWT consulted with industry, business associations and the public on a proposed alternative to the Business Incentive Program (BIP), which involved lowering the small business corporate tax rate from 4 to 2 percent. Based on feedback attained through these consultations, the GNWT has decided to maintain the current BIP.

Action #15 Develop macroeconomic policy framework.

- The GNWT has begun development of a macroeconomic policy framework. It will guide the GNWT in budgetary and policy choices in support of its overall economic policy objectives of sustainable development and better use of the NWT's human and natural resources.
- Development of the framework will involve research and consultation. The completion of a preliminary framework is targeted for early 2007.

Goal 5: Care and protection of the natural environment.

Action #1: Establish the Species at Risk Legislation

- In order to advance progress on the new *Species at Risk Act*, a collaborative drafting process was established and a joint working group, involving the GNWT and Aboriginal members, formed.
- Initial consultations respecting the legislation have been completed.
- Prior to introduction of the new legislation in the Legislative Assembly, the GNWT must complete bilateral agreements with the federal government and undertake consultation on the draft legislation.
- Introduction of the legislation is expected in Spring 2007 with implementation in fall 2007.

Action #2: Establish a new Wildlife Act that is consistent with land claim agreements

- It is expected that a draft ***Wildlife Act*** will be released to the public in the winter of 2007.

Action #3: Participate with partners in continuing to implement the Protected Area Strategy.

- A Protected Areas Strategy (PAS) Steering Committee was established.
- The PAS Steering Committee has recommended an approach to coordinating actions by the GNWT, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and environmental non-government organizations related to the PAS; staffing is being undertaken.
- Draft maps of critical wildlife areas are being developed for review.
- By Fall 2007 assessments of candidate areas will be completed.

Action #4: Participate with partners on key elements of the NWT's Greenhouse Gas Strategy.

- An updated inventory of greenhouse gas emissions in the Northwest Territories was released in April 2005.
- A key partnership with the Arctic Energy Alliance was strengthened to deliver public education, energy conservation and community energy planning programs throughout the NWT.
- A review of the NWT Greenhouse Gas Strategy is being initiated with key government and non-government stakeholders in order to confirm GNWT strategic direction and priority work areas relating to climate change. In March 2005, a workshop of key northern climate change partners was hosted to review actions implemented under the NWT Greenhouse Gas Strategy. A renewed Greenhouse Gas Strategy and implementation plan is to be released in the fall of 2006.

Action #5: Develop policies and programs that facilitate the increased use of hydro-electricity, natural gas and new technologies and practices.

- Negotiations towards a Federal-Territorial Memorandum of Understanding on Climate Change were stopped at the request of Canada in November 2005 because of the pending Federal election. The GNWT is awaiting the Federal Government's notification of resumption of negotiations.
- The GNWT continues to work with partners to advance key hydro initiatives to reach the environmental assessment stage. Through the NWT Energy Corporation, the GNWT continues to advance a project to expand the Taltson Hydro-electric dam, which is nearing the Environmental Assessment phase.

- Through the Aurora Research Institute, feasibility studies on wind potential and wind monitoring are underway in the communities of Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour, Inuvik, and Ulukhaktok. Wind monitoring is also being conducted in Yellowknife by the Northwest Territories Power Corporation.
- The GNWT is completing a *Community Gasification Study*, which examines the possibilities of supplying Natural Gas to communities along the Mackenzie Valley. Initial results look very positive for a number of communities, although, future engineering work will be necessary. The study is scheduled for release in the fall of 2006 and will provide an indication of which communities warrant further study for natural gas conversion.

Action #6: Encourage innovation in the development, application and deployment of improved technical standards to reduce reliance on imported fossil fuels and to control territorial greenhouse gas emissions.

- The discussion paper Energy for the Future was tabled in the Legislative Assembly in June 2006. It is to be used as the basis for consultations over the summer of 2006.
- It is expected that a final NWT Energy Plan will be released in fall 2006.

Action #7: Enter into agreements with the provinces and the federal government for the establishment of national guidelines for pollutants.

- The GNWT participated, through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME), in the development of a proposed Canada-Wide Standard on mercury emissions from coal fired electrical generation plants.
- Updated National Guidelines for the Landfilling of Hazardous Wastes were approved through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment in June 2006.

Action #8: Continue to work with the federal government and other regulatory bodies in the identification and mitigation of cumulative effects of development.

- A report on a quantitative approach for regional environmental assessment in the Slave Geological Province was published in 2005. Baseline data necessary for monitoring cumulative impacts is being collected through the Western NWT Biophysical Study.
- The GNWT is working with DIAND and Environmental Science Research Fund to identify tools to monitor and manage cumulative effects in the Beaufort Delta.
- The NWT Land Cover Classification is being updated to provide better information for assessing development. This is a joint project with Natural Resources Canada.
- The GNWT is also collaborating with Natural Resources Canada to establish permanent monitoring plots for collecting baseline ecological data and monitoring change over time across forest landscapes in the NWT.
- The GNWT intends to develop and implement a strategic framework for assessing and managing cumulative effects. A preliminary workshop was held in July 2005 to discuss an approach to cumulative effects in the context of the Dehcho Land Use Plan. A synopsis of issues for further discussion will be prepared in the fall of 2006.
- Regional Environmental Protection Officer positions have been established in all regions.

Action #9: Enhance the local, regional and territorial capacity of governments and Aboriginal organizations to monitor and mitigate environmental impacts, and ensure environmental standards are maintained.

- The GNWT has a member on the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board, an arms-length agency involving communities, industry and government, created to monitor the Diavik Diamond Project.
- The GNWT (jointly with Diavik) supports participation of Aboriginal Authority representatives on the Diavik Communities Advisory Board, which was established to oversee implementation of the multi-party *Diavik Socio-Economic Agreement*.
- The *DeBeers Snap Lake Diamond Project Environmental Agreement* also provides for the establishment of a multi-party environmental monitoring agency. A Steering Committee was established in July 2004 to

advance this initiative. The GNWT has been participating with communities, industry and the federal government in this process.

- To ensure that governmental staff are prepared to deal with spills of environmental contaminants, the GNWT provides spill response-training courses for territorial and municipal enforcement and operations staff.

Action #10: Preserve, protect and enhance the quality of the environment through the use of regulatory and non-regulatory tools.

- The GNWT continues to support of the Arctic Energy Alliance, which is the primary delivery agent for energy conservation and efficiency programs in the NWT and has assisted in the development of a number of community based projects including:
  - community energy plans for Norman Wells, Yellowknife and other smaller NWT communities;
  - development of photovoltaic and wind energy options for Colville Lake and Jean Marie River; and,
  - analysis of solar hot water heaters for the NWT Housing Corporation.
- New *Used Oil and Waste Fuel Regulations* were brought in force on January 1, 2004, under the *Environmental Protection Act*.
- New *Beverage Container Regulations* were brought into force on November 1, 2005 under the *Waste Reduction and Recovery Act*.
- Early in 2004, a Development Committee was struck under the auspices of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment to develop a Canada-wide Strategy for Municipal Wastewater Effluent. Consultations on draft options are planned to start late 2006 and to be followed by consultations on a draft strategy in spring 2007. The special circumstances of the NWT, including conditions of remoteness and climatic conditions, have been acknowledged. Increased research to better define appropriate standards and risk assessment and management will take place over the next five years.
- Public consultation on a proposed Air Quality Code of Practice for the Upstream Oil and Gas Industry has been completed. As a next step, Environment Canada and Environment and Natural Resources have collaboratively developed an "Air Emissions Management Framework for the Upstream Oil and Gas Industry", which provides recommendations for air quality and emissions management based on a review of existing best practices in several jurisdictions. The GNWT is currently examining the recommendations for application in the NWT and consolidating them into a 'best practices' document specific to the northern oil and gas industry.
- A new environmental Guideline for the Management of Biomedical Wastes was adopted under the Environmental Protection Act in May 2005. It incorporates comments and recommendations received during public consultations conducted in 2004/05.
- Standards to guide the planning of forest operations and develop terms and conditions for use of forest resources and on the ground operations have been implemented.
- The GNWT has established an Ingraham Trail Working Group, which is examining options for minimizing the negative impacts of human activity.
- In the near term, the GNWT will be introducing new legislation, such as the *Species at Risk* legislation, as well as implementing regulations or plans on several important initiatives including:
  - Con Mine remediation plan implementation;
  - Giant Mine remediation plan implementation; and
  - a management plan for final disposal of contaminated soil on the Uranium Trail Route.
- The GNWT has developed a Community FireSmart Program to assist communities to develop fire prevention and intervention plans that mitigate the risk of loss from wildfires. A landscape level FireSmart plan is being developed for the community of Fort Smith and it is expected that a final draft will be discussed with the community in October 2006.

Action #11: Participate in federal and provincial environmental negotiations for trans-boundary environmental protection concerns.

- The GNWT participates in the Mackenzie River Basin Board (MRBB), a multi-jurisdictional board created pursuant to *the Mackenzie River Basin Transboundary Waters Master Agreement (1997)*. It is a cooperative forum for information exchange and water management initiatives that contribute to the maintenance of the ecological integrity of the Mackenzie River Basin.
- Management, technical and State of the Aquatic Environment reporting work proceeds under the *MRBB Transboundary Waters Master Agreement*.
- Similar to the *Yukon-NWT Transboundary Water Management Agreement*, negotiations are underway for a bilateral agreement with Alberta. To date, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been

completed and will be set the foundation for proceeding with technical, communications and consultation, and other development activities required to conclude the bilateral agreement.

Action #12: Pressure the federal government and industry to complete the cleanup of contaminated sites.

- In March 2005, the GNWT signed a Cooperation Agreement with Canada to provide for the remediation of the Giant Mine site. The GNWT contribution is $23.75 million over 10 years; the federal government contribution is between $275-300 million over the same period. All other costs to complete this $300 million plus project are the sole responsibility of the federal government.
- A draft Closure and Reclamation Plan for the Giant Mine site has been finalized by the GNWT and INAC, their technical consultants and an independent panel of experts. The draft plan will be submitted to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board in the fall of 2006. The GNWT will work collaboratively with INAC to implement the Closure and Reclamation Plan once regulatory approval is obtained.
- The GNWT is encouraging Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) to meet its commitment to develop a long-term management plan for radioactive soil and other debris located along the historic Northern Transportation Route. The GNWT will continue to monitor NRCan's activities in this area.

Action #13: Encourage the incorporation of cost-effective innovation, best-available technologies and clean energy sources into government and other operations.

- Through an Energy Conservation Program, the GNWT has supported approximately 20 projects with a total budget, from all sources, of over $1million. Projects have included:
  - Fort Smith heat-load electrification;
  - Solar grid connection in Jean Marie River; and,
  - Solar hot water in Ft. Resolution.
- In 2005/06 activities undertaken as part of the Energy Conservation Action Plan developed and expanded programs to address NWT energy issues and identified new and emerging technologies to pursue. Some of the activities associated with government operations included:
  - Enhanced marketing and implementation of retrofit programs for public buildings;
  - Development of community energy plans;
  - Continued development of the GNWT Employees Energy Conservation Program;
  - Improved tracking of energy costs within the GNWT;
  - Expanded energy conservation and climate change content in school curricula;
  - Obtained equipment and completed thermal scans of 175 public buildings with plans to do another 200 buildings in the next two years;
  - Development of vehicle fleet energy efficiency guidelines;
  - Tested suitability of energy efficient vehicles for GNWT use;
  - Tested supplementary heaters for maintenance vehicles to reduce idling
  - Purchase of energy efficient vehicles for GNWT.
  - The GNWT also continues to implement the Commercial Building Incentives Program (CBIP) that is designed to reduce energy consumption of buildings over a certain size. Protocols incorporated in the CIBP have been incorporated into the Good Building Practice for Northern Facilities, which is applied to new GNWT building construction. Similar standards for private residential buildings are being encouraged through the Arctic Energy Alliance.
  - The GNWT will pilot the use of a wood pellet boiler at the North Slave Correctional Centre as a clean, energy efficient alternative to fuel.

Action #14: Encourage the conservation of resources at all levels.

- In 2005/06, the Energy Conservation Action Plan supported activities and initiatives that encourage conservation of resources. Some of these included:
  - Increased funding and capacity for the EnerGuide for Houses Program;
  - Provided cash incentives for homeowners and businesses for boiler and furnace maintenance;
  - Continued delivery of the energy assessment program;
  - Developed and delivered home winterization workshops in 12 communities;
  - Developed a NWT social marketing strategy to change energy use norms among NWT citizens;
  - Provided energy conservation training to income support workers;
  - Updated training in energy efficiency for building maintainers;

  - Expanded training in energy efficiency for Local Housing Organizations;
  - Produced and distributed public education material on tips to reduce energy costs;
  - Worked with several communities to start development of Community Energy Plans;
  - Provided additional support to the Arctic Energy Alliance for program delivery;
  - Offered incentives for businesses to improve energy efficiency;
  - Researched performance of the high efficiency conematic residential heating system for public housing; and
  - Facilitated Sponsored implementation of energy efficiencies in communities by sponsoring a community energy conference. The community energy conference is expected to take place in November 2006 (major sponsor is MACA).
- The GNWT has also undertaken several initiatives to protect and conserve the NWT's forest resources. These include:
  - Introduction of new technology to assist in the detection of forest fires in remote locations;
  - Use of large-scale satellite imagery to provide information on fuel types in interface areas around communities; and
  - Working with communities to implement of FireSmart principles and develop Community Protection Plans.

Action #15: Continue to work with communities to implement waste recycling programs and initiatives.

- Recycling depots are operating in 26 communities, serving 98% of the NWT population. "Satellite depots" are operated in the remaining communities so all residents have the opportunity to return their beverage containers. Over 14 million containers were recovered through the Program during the first seven months (November 2005 to June 2006) of the Program's operation.
- A feasibility study on regional solid waste facilities in the South Slave and Dehcho, including regional shared services and incorporating efficiencies in solid waste management, was completed.

Action #16: Participate in intergovernmental initiatives that promote the care and protection of the environment.

- The GNWT chairs an intergovernmental advisory committee coordinating International Polar Year (2007-9) activities in the NWT, focusing on Climate Change and Healthy Sustainable Communities.
- A public communications strategy on International Polar Year is being developed. The strategy will target the scientific community and focus on permitting requirements and NWT cultural awareness.

Action #17: Identify and remediate contaminated sites.

- The GNWT has completed a number of environmental remediation projects to address soil contamination resulting from provision of fuel supply services to communities.
- In 2005/06, major hydro remediation was completed at the Sachs Harbour beach, and at the tundra side of the Paulatuk airport. As well, the GNWT, in partnership with the Northwest Territories Power Corporation (NTPC), completed an environmental investigation of the contamination at the fuel storage facility and power plant sites in Lutselk'e.

OVERVIEW OF NWT-WIDE MEASURES

Background

In Volume I of the Strategic Plan progress report an overview of progress towards the goals of the Strategic Plan was presented. This indication of progress was based on a set of NWT-wide measures that have been developed corresponding to each of the goals identified in the Strategic Plan. The development of measures is an important tool to help understand progress towards the goals. When reviewing results, it is worth remembering that the government is only one partner in affecting change. As the Strategic Plan indicates, the effort of all partners is required in order for true progress to be achieved.

Purpose of Measures

The NWT-wide measures are intended to measure progress towards the goals identified in the Strategic Plan. The measures are not specific to the GNWT, but rather reflect overall progress. As the Strategic Plan is a 10-year initiative, the measures should identify change over the longer term and not necessarily focus on annual changes.

The NWT-wide measures should help to answer some basic planning questions associated with the Strategic Plan including: (i) where are we now? (ii) where are we going? and (iii) how will we know we are getting there? Providing historical trends and comparisons to Canada for measures helps to answer these questions.

In addition to monitoring progress towards the goals, the measures will also assist in monitoring the Strategic Plan implementation by reporting progress and identifying emerging issues affecting implementation, reviewing trends and helping to identify where adaptations are necessary to meet strategic plan goals.

Primary and Other Indicators

Indicators are used for the NWT-wide measures in order to quantify progress towards the goals in the Strategic Plan. These indicators improve accountability to the public by providing a basis for reporting on what the government is aiming to accomplish.

The measures and indicators must be carefully chosen as they must be specific enough to be measurable, straightforward enough to be understandable, easily communicated, and believable as a significant component of the goal. Indicators can be either quantitative or qualitative statistics, but it is fundamental that they measure something of importance.

For each of the NWT-wide measures, a primary indicator has been identified that will be reported on an annual basis. Other indicators are used to help further describe the measures for each goal. Like the Strategic Plan, the NWT-wide measures are a work in progress. While indicators for most measures are well-developed, there are some other measures where data and indicators are still being developed. In addition, in the case of some indicators the data sources are relatively new and therefore historical trends are difficult to identify.

The measures and the primary and other indicators were developed in consultation with all GNWT departments.

List of Measures

The following is the list of measures related to each of the goals in the Strategic Plan:

Goal 1 A strong northern voice and identity.

- 1.01 Negotiation and Implementation of Land Claim and Self-Government Agreements
- 1.02 Negotiation and Implementation of Devolution
- 1.03 Aboriginal Language Use
- 1.04 GNWT Financial Health for Operations
- 1.05 Long-Term GNWT Financial Health
- 1.06 Net Federal Investment in NWT

Goal 2 Healthy, educated people living in safe communities, who are able to contribute and take advantage of life's opportunities.

- 2.01 Healthy Babies
- 2.02 Children's Health
- 2.03 Student Performance
- 2.04 Youth Crime
- 2.05 Physically Active Youth
- 2.06 Youth Health Behaviour
- 2.07 Education Levels
- 2.08 Crime Rates
- 2.09 Smoking Rates
- 2.10 Alcohol and Other Addictions
- 2.11 Healthy Lifestyles
- 2.12 Premature Death Rate
- 2.13 Family Income
- 2.14 Chronic Health Conditions
- 2.15 Senior's Health
- 2.16 Housing

Goal 3 Well-governed, sustainable communities and regions able to fulfill their potential.

- 3.01 Municipal Finance
- 3.02 Municipal Infrastructure
- 3.03 Local Government Employment
- 3.04 Local Government Training
- 3.05 Municipal Participation
- 3.06 Volunteerism

Goal 4 A diversified economy that provides Northerners with opportunities and choices.

- 4.01 Overall Economic Performance
- 4.02 Overall Employment
- 4.03 Employment Diversification
- 4.04 Employment Income
- 4.05 Non-Renewable Resource Production
- 4.06 Mineral Exploration
- 4.07 Forestry Production
- 4.08 Fish and Fur Production
- 4.09 Retail and Wholesale Trade Growth
- 4.10 Growth in the Tourism Sector
- 4.11 Transportation Sector
- 4.12 Service Sector Growth
- 4.13 Territorial Trade

Goal 5 Care and protection of the natural environment.

- 5.01 Air Quality Measures
- 5.02 Biodiversity Levels
- 5.03 Sustainable Forestry Measure
- 5.04 Healthy Wildlife Populations
- 5.05 Environmental Clean-Up Measures
- 5.06 Energy Generation

Identifying Progress

For each measure, data and other information on the primary and other indicators are provided below. In addition a progress trend is identified that describes whether conditions in the NWT related to the measure are improving, staying the same or getting worse. These trends were generally based on information over the last three to five years. Just as the Strategic Plan is intended to be a ten year plan, progress towards the goals are best reflected in trends over the past several years rather than year to year changes.

Where appropriate statistical techniques were used to determine progress trends. A summary report has been prepared that describes that basis for the progress trend that is included in this report.

Goal 1

A strong northern voice
and identity.

1.01 Negotiation and Implementation of Land Claim and Self-Government Agreements

Progress: ⇧	*The implementation of the Tłı̨chǫ Agreement and the near completion of the Dél̨ı̨ne self-government agreement are progress in this area.*

Description:

This measure examines progress in the negotiation and implementation of land claim and self-government agreements in the NWT.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The following table provides a summary of the status for the various land, resource and self-government agreements that the GNWT is involved in negotiating or implementing. In addition to a status description, the year that negotiations commenced is listed and for those agreements that have been concluded the effective date is also listed.

Status of Land, Resource and Self-government Agreements
Northwest Territories, 2006

Area	Type	Started	Effective Date	Status
Inuvialuit	Land Claim	1972 (COPE)	July 25, 1984	Ongoing implementation activities by the Parties.
Gwich'in	Land Claim	1973	Dec. 22, 1992	Ongoing implementation activities by the Parties.
Sahtu	Land Claim	1973	June 23, 1994	Ongoing implementation activities by the Parties.
Salt River	Treaty Land Entitlement	1995	June 22, 2002	Ongoing activities related to reserve creation.
Tâîchô	Land, Resource & Self-government	1996	August 4, 2005	Ongoing implementation activities by the Parties.
Inuvialuit	Self-government	Expected 2006	TBD	Process and Schedule Agreement negotiations underway.
Gwich'in	Self-government	Expected 2006	TBD	Process and Schedule Agreement negotiations underway.
Dehcho	Land, Resource & Self-government	2001	TBD	AIP negotiations underway.
K'ahtlodeeche First Nation	Treaty Land Entitlement	2005	TBD	Protocol Agreement negotiations underway.
Akaitcho	Land, Resource & Self-government	2000	TBD	AIP negotiations underway.
Déline	Self-government	1998	TBD	AIP signed 2003, Final Agreement negotiations underway.
Tulita	Self-government	2005	TBD	AIP negotiations underway.
Northwest Territory Métis Nation	Land, Resource & Self-government	1996	TBD	AIP negotiations underway.
Norman Wells Land Corp	Self-government	Expected 2006	TBD	Framework Agreement expected to be signed in Fall 2006; AIP negotiations underway.

Notes: 1. 'Started' means the signing of a Process and Schedule Agreement or Framework Agreement that guides the negotiations, the formal acceptance of a request for a Treaty Land Entitlement process by the federal government, or the beginning of negotiations for the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in and Sahtu Agreements. 2. "TBD": to be determined.

Source: Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations

It should be noted that in 2003 the GNWT, Canada and the Inuviauit and Gwich'in signed the *Gwich'in and Inuvialuit Self-Government Agreement-in-Principle for The Beaufort-Delta Region*. However, in 2005, negotiations on a final self-government agreement for the Beaufort Delta region were discontinued. Early in 2006, the Inuvialuit and Gwich'in established separate processes.

Progress Assessment:

There continues to be positive progress towards the negotiation and implementation of land, resource and self-government agreements in the NWT. The Tłı̨chǫ Agreement became the first self-government agreement to be implemented in the NWT in August 2005. The Dél̨ı̨ne final self-government agreement is near completion and several other tables have made progress towards completing framework agreements and AIPs.

1.02 Negotiation and Implementation of Devolution

Progress: ⇔	*While recent events are encouraging, little progress has been made on concluding devolution and resource revenue sharing agreements.*

Description:

A measure is planned to describe progress in the negotiation and implementation of a devolution and resource revenue sharing arrangement. However, at this point, a suitable measure has yet to be developed. Continued work will be needed in this area.

1.03 Aboriginal Language Use

Progress: ⇩	*The percentage of Aboriginal persons speaking an Aboriginal language has been declining over the past 20 years.*

Description:

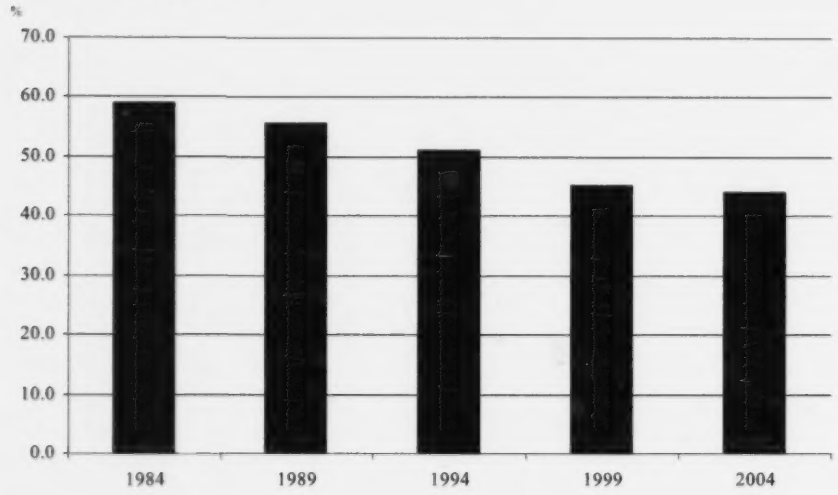
Aboriginal language use is an important indicator of Aboriginal culture. The primary indicator for this measure is the percentage of Aboriginal persons over 15 years of age that are able to speak an Aboriginal language.

Another indicator presented is a comparison of mother tongue and home language for Aboriginal languages. Mother tongue is the language first learned and still understood, while home language is the language spoken most often at home. This ratio can be used as an indicator of language retention for people with various mother tongues.

Results for Primary Indicator:

There has been a steady decline over the past 20 years in the percentage of Aboriginal persons 15 years of age and older in the NWT that speak an Aboriginal language. This value has declined from 59.1% in 1984 to 44.0% in 2004.

Percentage of Aboriginal Persons 15 Years of Age and Older, Able to Speak an Aboriginal Language Northwest Territories, 1984-2004



Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Other Indicators:

Comprehensive information on specific Aboriginal languages in the NWT is not available from every census period. However, 2001 results indicate that Dogrib is strongest amongst the Aboriginal languages with 65.1% of persons identifying Dogrib as a mother tongue also using Dogrib most frequently in their home. For other languages such as Gwich'in and Cree, less than 10% of persons who identified the language as their mother tongue, also used that language most frequently in their home.

Ratio of Home Language to Mother Tongue, by Selected Aboriginal Languages
Northwest Territories, 1986-2001

	1986	1991	1996	2001
	%	%	%	%
Inuktitut	14.6	16.7	19.2	20.4
North Slave	..	..	..	54.8
South Slave	56.8	..	..	40.3
Dogrib	79.9	..	67.8	65.1
Chipewyan	57.3	..	40.8	33.3
Gwich'in	..	..	16.0	6.7
Cree	..	10.5	16.2	6.5

Source: Statistics Canada

Progress Assessment:

Analysis of the indicator data on Aboriginal language use reveals a negative trend in both the percentage of Aboriginal persons speaking an Aboriginal language and the use of Aboriginal languages in the home.

1.04 GNWT Financial Health for Operations

Progress: ⇧	*There has been a return to surpluses after three straight years of operating deficits.*

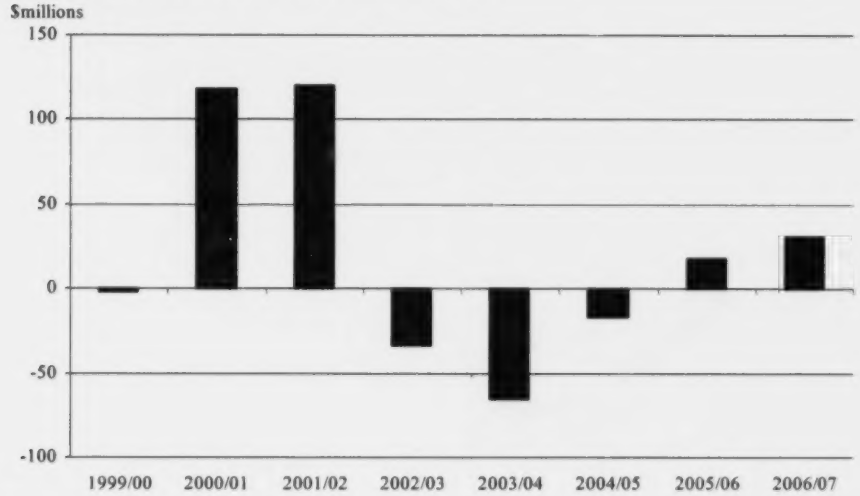
Description:

This measure describes the financial health of the GNWT for operations. Resources available to the GNWT are a major determinant of its ability to address issues in the NWT.

Results for Primary Indicator:

While there is significant volatility in the operating surplus/deficit of the GNWT, the government expects a surplus in 2006/07.

GNWT Operating Surplus/Deficit
Government of the Northwest Territories, 1999/00 to 2006/07



Source: GNWT Public Accounts; GNWT Main Estimates (2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/7)

Other Indicators:

The tables below provide trends in GNWT own source revenue compared with total revenue and provide comparisons to other jurisdictions. High, one-time corporate tax collections in 2002 and 2003 impact the volatility of this series.

Comparing 2005/06 results with other jurisdictions shows that the NWT ranked 11th amongst jurisdictions in the percentage of our revenues that come from our own sources.

Percent Own Source Revenue to Total Revenue
Northwest Territories, 2000 to 2006

	Own-source Revenue	Total Revenue	Percent
	$million	$million	%
2000	181	823	22.0
2001	290	990	29.3
2002	677	1,081	62.6
2003	485	976	49.7
2004	(3)	1,006	-0.3
2005	254	1,122	22.6
2006	268	1,259	21.3

Source: GNWT Public Accounts

Percent Own Source Revenue to Total Revenue
Provinces and Territories, 2005/06

	Own-source Revenue	Total Revenue	Percent
	$million	$million	%
Alberta	32,260	35,977	89.6
Ontario	73,393	86,811	84.5
Quebec	57,354	69,311	82.7
British Columbia	28,333	34,070	83.2
Saskatchewan	7,586	9,241	82.1
Manitoba	6,950	9,959	69.8
Nova Scotia	4,985	8,243	60.5
New Brunswick	4,177	6,507	64.2
Prince Edward Island	746	1,196	62.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,902	7,027	41.3
Northwest Territories	268	1,259	21.3
Yukon Territory	136	776	17.5
Nunavut	111	1,181	9.4

Source: Statistics Canada

Progress Assessment:

Due to significant volatility in historical data reflecting the GNWT's operating surplus/deficit, a long-term trend is difficult to discern. However, examining data for the last four years suggests that GNWT financial health for operations is improving.

1.05 Long-Term GNWT Financial Health

Progress: ⇧	*Debt servicing costs remain low for the GNWT and are declining as a percentage of revenues.*

Description:

The indicators associated with the measure on long-term financial health of the GNWT are those used in the government's *Financial Responsibility Policy*.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Debt servicing as a percent of revenues, provides an indication of resources that are going towards servicing the debt. Since 1999/00, this value has been under 1%, which is below the 5% threshold mandated in the *Financial Responsibility Policy*.

Debt Servicing Costs as a Percent of Revenues
GNWT, 1999/00 to 2005/06

	Debt Servicing	Revenue	Percent
	$millions	$millions	%
1999/00	5.2	723.3	0.7
2000/01	4.0	883.5	0.5
2001/02	3.0	957.4	0.3
2002/03	2.8	846.1	0.3
2003/04	3.9	871.1	0.4
2004/05	2.7	980.8	0.3
2005/06	2.7	1,101.0	0.2

Source: GNWT Public Accounts

Other criteria identified in the Fiscal Responsibility Policy compare debt information for the NWT with other provinces and territories. For example, the NWT is to be among the four lowest provinces in debt servicing costs as a percentage of revenues. For 2003/04, the NWT ranked lowest in this indicator, with the fourth ranked province, Saskatchewan, at 10.9%.

The policy also stipulates that the GNWT's debt to revenue ratio should be among the four lowest among provinces. For 2003/04, the NWT ranked lowest, with total debt at 2.8% of revenue. The fourth ranked province was Alberta at 27.2%. Another criteria in the policy relates to total debt per capita. In this case the NWT is to rank in the lowest five among provinces and territories. For 2003/04, the NWT ranked fourth, at $654 per capita debt. The fifth ranked province was British Columbia at $1,675 per capita debt.

The final area of indicators relate to net debt. Net debt compares financial assets and liabilities. The Financial Responsibility Policy stipulates that the NWT net debt as a percentage of gross domestic product should be in the lowest four provinces and that net debt per capita should be in the lowest five among provinces and territories.

For 2003/04 the NWT had positive net debt. As Alberta and the Yukon were the only other jurisdictions whose financial assets exceed liabilities, the NWT meets these criteria.

Progress Assessment:

Statistical analysis of debt servicing costs as a percent of revenues for the GNWT reveals a significant negative trend and provides evidence of positive progress on this measure.

1.06 Net Federal Investment in NWT

Progress: ⇩	*Recent years have seen significant increases in federal revenue from the NWT, while federal expenditures have not kept pace.*

Description:

This measure examines trends in federal revenues and expenditures in the NWT and compares trends with other provinces and territories.

The information for this measure is from the *Provincial Economic Accounts* produced by Statistics Canada and reflects expenditures in the form of transfers to governments, direct transfers to individuals and expenditures on goods and services. Federal revenues include personal and corporate taxes, royalties and other investment income, and other taxes such as the GST collected in the NWT.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The ratio of federal revenues to expenditures for the NWT shows that the ratio has increased significantly since 1999. The change in the ratio is largely due to the increase in federal revenues of 50.6% between 1999 and 2003. This increase has been related to mining royalties and federal profits from the Norman Wells oil project, which have risen from $69.9 million in 1999/00 to $259.4 million in 2004/05 according to the Public Accounts of Canada.

Federal expenditures in the NWT declined steadily between 1999 and 2002 but increased to a five year high in 2003. Federal transfers to the territorial government are the largest component of federal expenditures and therefore drive most of the change in expenditure levels. The 2002 value is low due to netting out of over payments from previous periods. The increase in federal expenditures 2003 is mainly the result of an increased transfer payment under territorial formula financing arrangements.

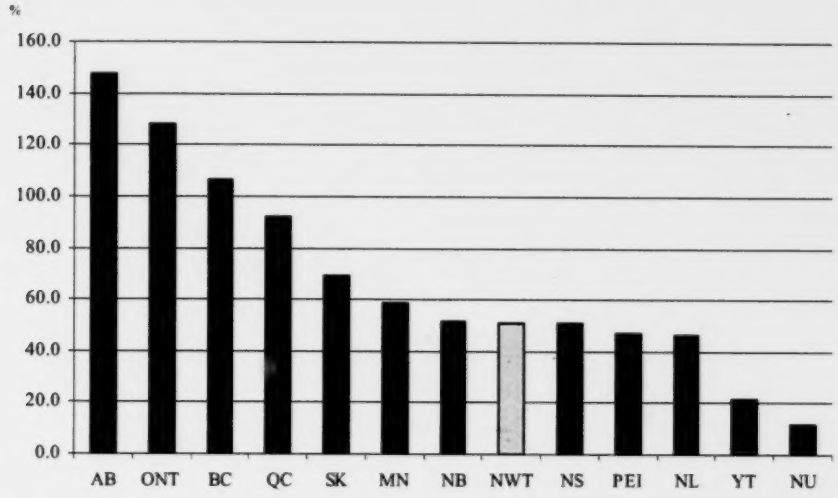
Ratio of Federal Revenues to Expenditures
Northwest Territories, 1999-2003

	Revenue	Expenditure	Ratio
	$million	$million	%
1999	391	1,122	34.8
2000	472	954	49.5
2001	525	876	59.9
2002	520	865	60.1
2003	589	1,156	51.0

Source: Statistics Canada

Comparing this ratio for the NWT and other jurisdictions shows that the NWT ranked 8th among the 13 jurisdictions. Alberta, Ontario, and British Columbia all have ratios of more than 100%, which indicates that the federal government collects more in revenues than it spends in the province. The NWT ratio for 2003 places it at approximately the same ranking as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Ratio of Federal Revenues to Expenditures
Provinces and Territories, 2003



Source: Statistics Canada

Other Indicators:

Examining annual growth in federal revenues and expenditures demonstrates that there has been significant positive growth in federal revenues since 1999. Growth in federal expenditures on the other hand, has been negative in most years with the exception on 2003.

Annual Growth in Federal Revenues and Expenditures
Northwest Territories, 2000-2003

	Revenue	Expenditures
	%	%
2000	20.7	(15.0)
2001	9.7	(8.6)
2002	0.4	(0.8)
2003	13.3	33.6

Source: Statistics Canada

Progress Assessment:

The ratio of federal revenues to expenditures clearly demonstrates that federal expenditures in the NWT have not increased at the same rate as revenues. This indicates a negative progress respecting the amount of federal investment in the NWT.

Goal 2

Healthy, educated people living in safe communities, who are able to contribute and take advantage of life's opportunities.

2.01 Healthy Babies

Progress: ⇩	*There has been a downward trend in the number of babies born at a healthy weight.*

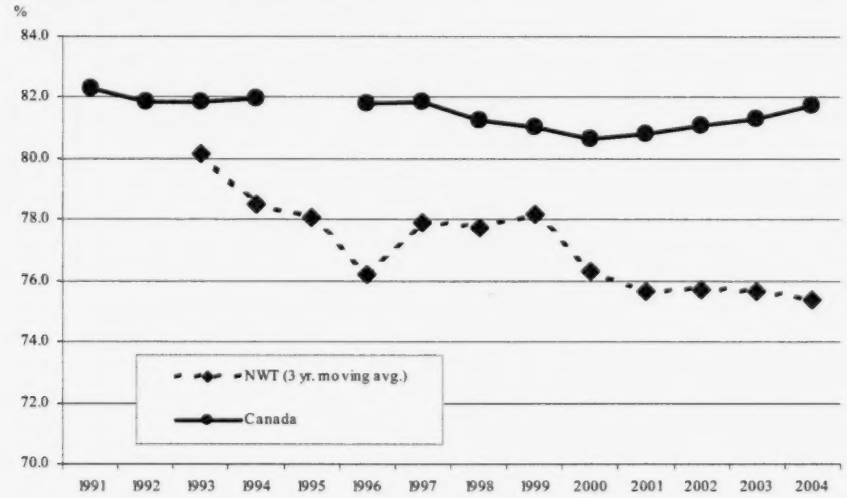
Description:

This measure examines trends in the health and well-being of infants in the NWT. Birth weight, which is an indicator of the health of an infant, is used as the primary indicator. The percentage of NWT babies born at a healthy weight (between 2,500 and 3,999 grams) is compared with Canadian trends. A three-year moving average is used for the NWT information to remove some of the annual variability. The prevalence of breastfeeding and the infant mortality rate serve as secondary indicators.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall in the NWT there has been a declining trend in the percentage of babies born at a healthy weight. The three-year average ending in 2004 indicates some 75.4% of NWT babies born at a healthy weight compared with 81.7% of Canadian babies.

Percentage of Babies Born at a Healthy Weight
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1991-2004



Source: Statistics Canada

Much of the decline in the overall percentage of babies born at a healthy weight can be attributed to an increasing number of babies born above a healthy weight. This could be associated with maternal diabetes.

Other Indicators:

In 2005, 93.6% of territorial women who had a baby in the past five years indicated that they breast-fed the child, with 45.4% indicating that they breast-fed for more than four weeks. In comparison, 86.8% of Canadian women indicate they breast-fed their child, while 57.2% reported breast-feeding for more than 4 weeks.

Infant mortality rates in the NWT have declined since the 1980's. However, the three year average infant mortality rate in the NWT for 2003 remained about 1.4 times the Canadian rate.

Infant Mortality Rates
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1981-2003

	Northwest Territories*	Canada
	Per 1,000 Births	Per 1,000 Births
1981	..	9.6
1982	..	9.1
1983	15.1	8.5
1984	17.3	8.1
1985	16.3	8.0
1986	14.0	7.9
1987	12.0	7.3
1988	11.1	7.2
1989	10.0	7.1
1990	6.7	6.8
1991	6.6	6.4
1992	7.2	6.1
1993	8.5	6.3
1994	10.0	6.3
1995	9.6	6.1
1996	8.8	5.6
1997	7.0	5.5
1998	9.8	5.3
1999	12.3	5.3
2000	12.9	5.3
2001	8.6	5.2
2002	8.3	5.4
2003	7.2	5.3

* NWT information is a three-year moving average.
Source: Statistics Canada

Progress Assessment:

Although infant mortality rates have remained relatively steady in recent years, the annual percentage of babies born at a healthy weight is on the decline. Overall, the indicators for this measure suggest that there has been negative progress towards this component of Goal 2.

2.02 Children's Health

Progress: ⇧	*While overall health of youth has remained relatively consistent in the NWT, injuries to children have declined and immunization rates are strong.*

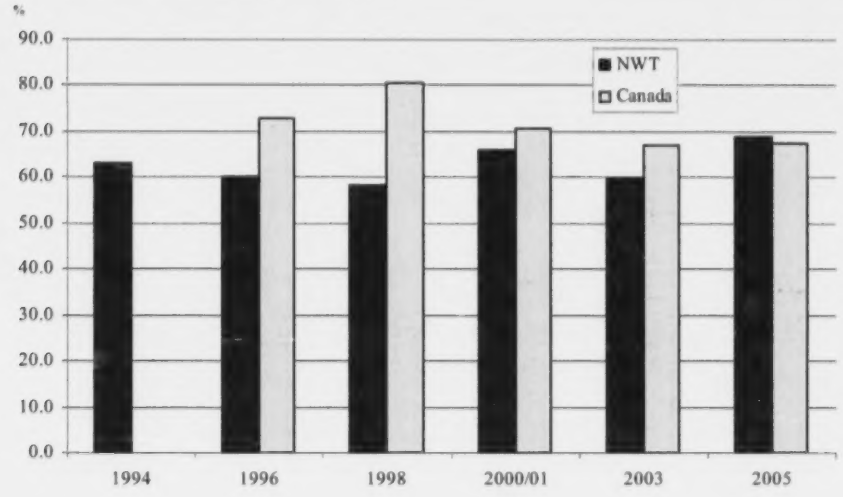
Description:

This measure examines trends in indicators in the health of children in the NWT. The primary indicator is self-assessed health for persons 12-19 years of age. Self-assessed health is considered to be a good measure of population health. This measure comes from surveys completed by Statistics Canada. Due to sample size limitations some caution should be used in interpreting this information.

Results for Primary Indicator:

A majority of persons 12-19 years of age in the NWT have consistently reported excellent or very good health over the last decade. In 2005, some 69.3% of youth this age reported excellent or very good health, compared with 67.4% of Canadian youth of the same age.

Percentage of 12-19 Year Olds Reporting Excellent or Very Good Health
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994-2005



Source: Statistics Canada

Other Indicators:

Another indicator of children's health is hospitalization due to injuries. For the NWT, there has been a downward trend in the rate of children under the age of 14 being hospitalized due to injuries since 1995. Comparing to Canadian data, while the data is not available for recent years, indicates that rates for hospitalization due to injuries in the NWT typically exceed rates found across Canada.

Number of Hospitalizations Due to Injury per 1,000 Persons 0 – 14 Years of Age
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1995-2004

	Northwest Territories	Canada		Northwest Territories	Canada
	Per 1,000	Per 1,000		Per 1,000	Per 1,000
1995	9.6	4.7	2000	6.3	3.8
1996	7.9	4.3	2001	5.7	3.6
1997	9.3	4.2	2002	5.4	...
1998	5.6	4.0	2003	4.9	...
1999	8.8	3.9	2004	4.9	...

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information; Department of Health and Social Services; NWT Bureau of Statistics; Statistics Canada

Immunization rates also serve as an indicator of children's health by providing an indication of the coverage efficacy of public health immunization programs. The table below compares Canadian and NWT vaccination rates for specific birth cohorts. A child is considered fully vaccinated if he/she receives all immunization doses by the second birthday according to the NWT vaccination schedule. The first dose of hepatitis B is often given at birth at the hospital. In this situation it is possible that this immunization dose was not captured; thus two estimates of full vaccination are given. Business processes have recently changed to collect this information.

For most viruses, NWT immunization rates are similar to Canadian rates. However, the rate of full vaccination in the NWT is more than ten percent higher than the Canadian rate.

Immunization Rates
Northwest Territories and Canada, 2002

		Northwest Territories	Canada
Immunization	Doses	2000 Birth Cohort	1999-2000 Birth Cohort
Diptheria	4	72%	77%
Pertussis	4	72%	75%
Tetanus	4	72%	74%
Polio	>=3	90%	88%
Haemophilus Influenzae Type B	4	72%	64%
Measles	2	66%	76%
Measles	>=1	94%	95%
Measles[1]	2	77%	...
Mumps	1	94%	94%
Rubella	1	94%	94%
Tuberculosis (BCG)	1	56%	...
Hepatitis B	3	79%	...
Hepatitis B	2	90%	...
Fully vaccinated			
(at least 2 doses of hepatitis B)	25	70%	...
(excluding hepatitis B and BCG)[2]	23	72%	58%

1. Excludes Inuvik RHA which gives second dose for Measles at age 3.
2. The BCG vaccine for tuberculosis was not considered as a necessary requirement for full vaccination since it is not provided universally.
Source: Department of Health and Social Services; National Immunizational Coverage Survey

Progress Assessment:

Examining the results for these indicators suggests that children's health is improving. On average, the percentage of 12-19 year olds that reported excellent or very good health in the 2000-2005 period has improved compared to 1994-1998. Also, the number of hospitalizations due to injury amongst 0-14 year olds has declined since 1994 and immunizations rates are high.

2.03 Student Performance

Progress: NA	*Alberta achievement tests have only started to be administered across the NWT. Trend data is not yet available.*

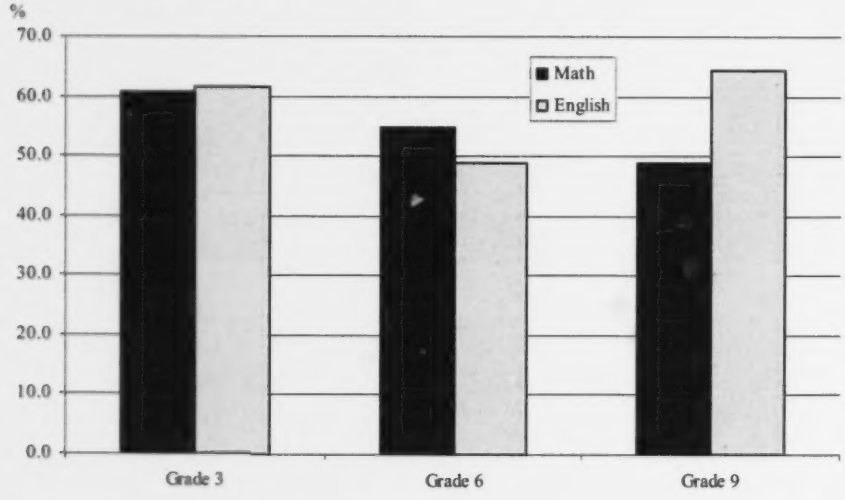
Overview:

This measure is intended to examine student performance prior to high school graduation. The primary indicator is the percentage of Grade 3 students achieving acceptable results on the Alberta Achievement Tests. Other indicators include these same results for Grade 6 and Grade 9 students.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Schools across the NWT started completing the Alberta Achievement Tests in 2004/05. Some 60.8% of students in Math and 61.4% of students in English achieved acceptable results for Grade 3.

Percentage of Students Achieving Acceptable Results on Standardized Tests, Grades 3, 6, and 9
Northwest Territories, 2004/05



Source: Department of Education, Culture and Employment

Other Indicators:

Students in Grades 6 and 9 also completed Alberta Achievement Tests in 2004/05. Comparing results across grades indicates that NWT students' performance in Math appears to decline with grade level. In English, Grade 6 students scored lower than Grade 3 and Grade 9 students.

Progress Assessment:

Only one year of Alberta Achievement Test results is currently available, therefore a trend for this measure cannot be determined at this time. In the future, multi-year reports on Alberta Achievement Test results for NWT students will be available providing a means to examine individual and cohort progress at three-year intervals.

2.04 Youth Crime

Progress: ⇩	*The rate of youth charged with a crime has increased in the NWT in recent years.*

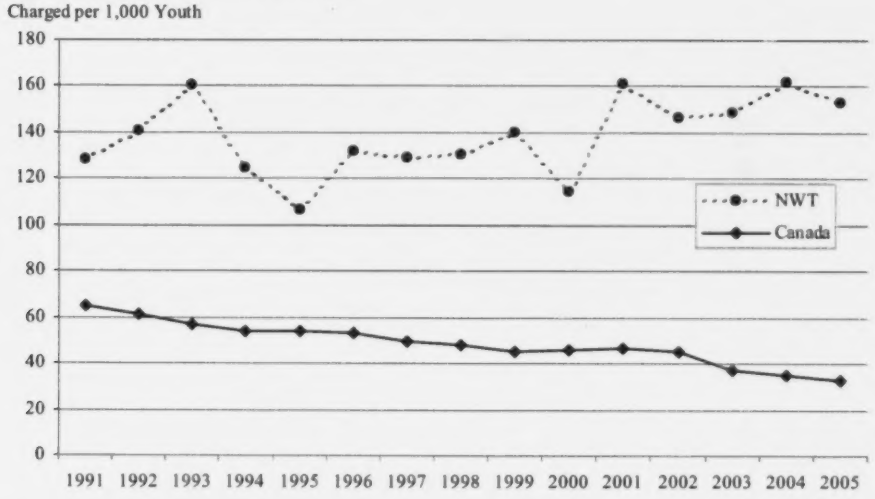
Description:

The primary indicator for this measure is the youth crime rate in the NWT which reflects the number of youth charged with an offense per 1,000 residents aged 12 to 17 years.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall in the NWT there has been a slight increase in the youth crime rate over the past decade. In particular, the rate has been somewhat higher in the past five years. The NWT rate is about 4 times the national rate.

Youth Charged in a Criminal Incident per 1,000 Youth 12-17 Year Olds
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1991-2005



Source: Statistics Canada

Progress Assessment:

A statistical comparison suggests that the average youth crime rate for 2001-2005 is significantly higher than the average rate for 1996-2000 and provides evidence of a negative trend in progress for this measure.

2.05 Physically Active Youth

Progress: ⇔	*The percentage of youth that are physically active has remained relatively steady.*

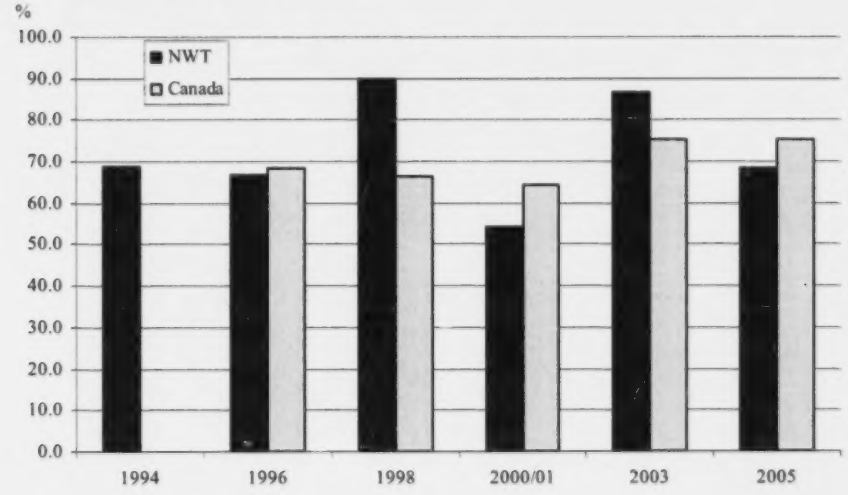
Description:

The measure reflects physical activity levels for youth aged 12-19 years in the NWT and compares these with Canadian rates. Information for this measure comes from surveys completed by Statistics Canada. Due to sample size limitations some caution should be used in interpreting this information.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Youth in the NWT have generally reported a rate of being regularly active that is comparable to Canadian youth. In 2005, some 68.4% of youth reported being active on a regular basis in the NWT, compared with 75.2% in Canada.

Percentage of 12-19 Year Olds That are Physically Active on a Regular Basis
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994-2005



Source: Statistics Canada

Progress Assessment:

Although somewhat volatile, physical activity measures for the NWT have remained relatively stable.

2.06 Youth Health Behaviour

Progress: ⇔	*Smoking rates have declined significantly for youth since the mid-1990s but heavy alcohol use and sexually transmitted infections have increased.*

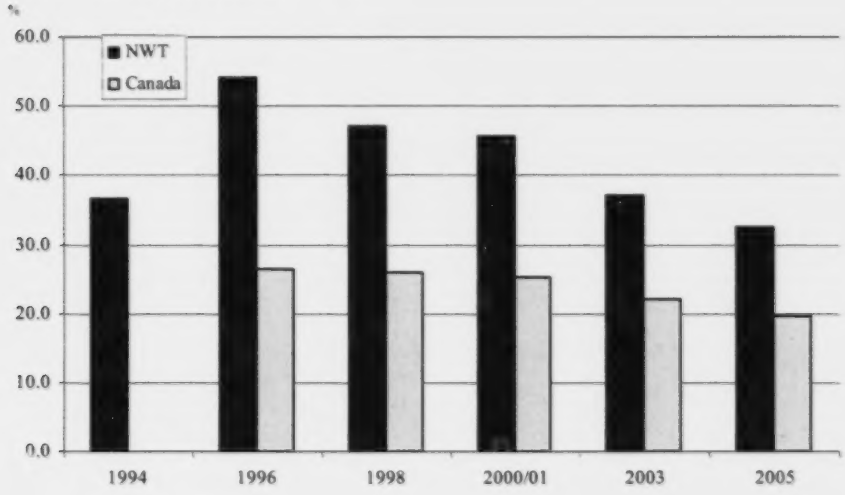
Description:

The youth health behaviour measure examines smoking rates for NWT youth aged 12-24 years of age. Other indicators examined include alcohol use among youth and rates of teenage sexually transmitted infections. Information for smoking and alcohol use come from surveys completed by Statistics Canada. Due to sample size limitations some caution should be used in interpreting this information.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Information on smoking rates for youth in the NWT indicates that there has been a decline since the mid-1990s. Canadian rates have also declined over this period.

Percentage of 12-24 Year Olds That Smoke on a Daily or Occasional Basis
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994-2005



Source: Statistics Canada

For 2005, the smoking rate in the NWT for 12-24 year olds was 31.7%, compared with 19.4% for all of Canada.

Other Indicators:

Examining rates of heavy alcohol use for youth in the NWT indicates an increase in recent periods. Using the definition of heavy drinking used for adults, the territorial rate was 38.1% in 2005, compared with 21.1% in 1996.

Percentage of 12-24 Year Old Drinkers That Consume 5 or More Drinks More than Once a Month
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1996-2005

	Northwest Territories	Canada
	%	%
1996	21.1	18.4
1998	20.4	21.1
2000/01	35.2	21.5
2003	33.6	24.7
2005	38.1	26.4

Source: Statistics Canada

Teenage rates of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) have been increasing in the NWT since the mid-1990's. The STI rate in the Canada has followed a similar trend but is significantly lower than in the NWT.

Incidence of Sexually Transmitted Infection (Chlamydia & Gonorrhea)
Amongst 13-19 Year Oids (Cases per 1000 Individuals)
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1991-2005

	Northwest Territories	Canada
1991	44.2	3.8
1992	39.7	4.8
1993	38.7	4.5
1994	36.5	4.0
1995	31.9	3.6
1996	30.7	3.2
1997	25.9	3.1
1998	39.3	3.5
1999	43.5	3.7
2000	42.6	4.0
2001	52.9	4.2
2002	57.6	4.5
2003	53.1	4.7
2004	49.4	4.8
2005	68.8	n/a

Source: Department of Health and Social Services; NWT Bureau of Statistics;
Public Health Agency of Canada; Statistics Canada

Progress Assessment:

Although smoking rates have declined in recent years, rates of heavy alcohol use and sexually transmitted infections amongst youth are on the rise.

2.07 Education Levels

Progress: ⇧	*High school graduation rates have improved significantly since 2002.*

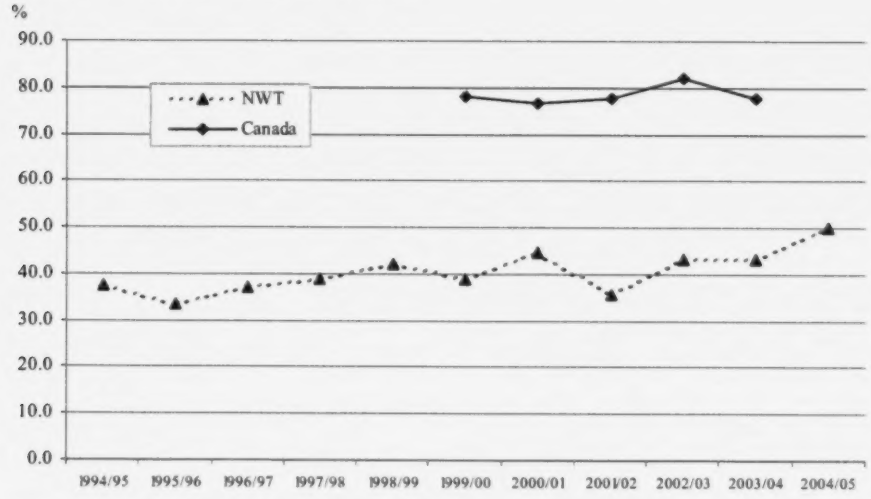
Description:

The primary indicator for the measure of education levels is the high school graduation rate. This indicator reflects current results for the secondary school system. Other indicators that help describe overall education levels, include the percentage of the population 15 years of age and older that have at least a high school diploma, and the percentage of Aboriginal persons 20-29 years of age with at least a high school diploma.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall graduation rates in the NWT have been on the increase since the mid-1990s. In 2004/05 the territorial graduation rate reached 50.0% for the first time. While improving, the NWT graduation rate is still lower than the Canadian average.

High School Graduation Rate
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994/95-2004/05



Source: Department of Education, Culture and Employment, NWT Bureau of Statistics

Other Indicators:

Examining overall education levels of territorial residents 15 years of age and older indicates that they have remained relatively steady since 2001.

Percentage of Persons 15 Years of Age and Older with High School or More Education
Northwest Territories and Canada, 2001-2005

	Northwest Territories	Canada
	%	%
2001	67.0	72.8
2002	64.3	73.7
2003	63.3	75.0
2004	66.0	75.6
2005	64.6	76.4

Source: Statistics Canada

For Aboriginal persons 20-29 years of age there has been substantial improvement in the percentage of persons with high school or more education. Since 1984, the percentage of Aboriginal persons aged 20-29 years that have high school or more has increased from 34.3% in 1984 to 52.4% in 2004.

Percentage of 20-29 Year Old Aboriginal Persons with High School or More Education
Northwest Territories, 1984-2004

	Northwest Territories
	%
1984	34.3
1989	38.3
1994	40.2
1999	48.1
2004	52.4

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Progress Assessment:

Analysis of the primary indicator data provides evidence of a strong positive trend in high school graduation rates in the NWT. This trend coupled with significant increases in the percentage of Aboriginal Persons attaining education levels of high school or better, indicates positive improvement in NWT education levels.

2.08 Crime Rates

Progress: ⇩	*Overall, the violent crime rate has increased substantially in the NWT since 2002.*

Description:

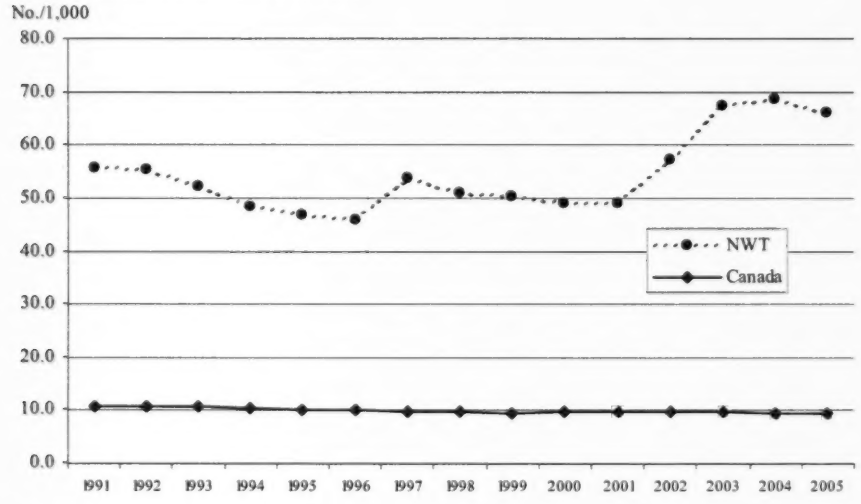
Indicators for this measure reflect the number of incidents of crime per 1,000 persons in the NWT and compare these with Canadian rates. Violent crimes are used as the primary indicator, while other types of crime are also considered.

One caution in using crime data is that reporting procedures can impact counts of incidents. While it is difficult to quantify the impact of this effect, it should be considered.

Results for Primary Indicator:

After some years of decline, the violent crime rate in the NWT increased between 2002 and 2004. The rate declined slightly in 2005 to 66.2 incidents per one thousand persons. The gap between the Canadian and NWT crime rate has increased in recent years; the NWT rate is currently about 7 times the national rate.

Violent Crime Rate (Incidents per 1,000 persons)
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1991-2005



Source: Statistics Canada; NWT Bureau of Statistics

Other Indicators:

For other types of crime such as property crimes and other criminal code, traffic and federal statute offences, NWT rates are also significantly higher than Canadian rates. Compared to 2004, property crimes and traffic offences declined in the NWT, however, criminal code and federal statute offences increased slightly.

Rates of Other Crimes (Incidents per 1,000 persons)
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1991-2005

	---Property ---		-- Other Criminal Code --		---- Traffic -----		-- Federal Statutes --	
	NWT	Canada	NWT	Canada	NWT	Canada	NWT	Canada
1991	90.7	61.6	151.6	31.2	31.5	8.1	10.2	3.3
1992	87.0	59.0	154.6	30.5	24.1	7.7	10.8	3.7
1993	81.6	55.8	143.2	28.8	16.2	6.9	9.4	3.7
1994	74.0	52.6	126.5	28.2	13.8	6.4	11.5	3.5
1995	75.9	52.9	112.9	27.1	12.6	5.9	8.2	3.3
1996	75.4	52.7	98.2	26.6	14.3	5.5	11.8	3.4
1997	67.5	48.8	110.4	26.0	13.5	5.2	9.6	3.4
1998	70.5	45.7	130.0	26.1	11.7	4.7	6.9	3.5
1999	58.5	42.8	137.5	25.2	9.8	3.9	11.7	3.9
2000	59.2	40.8	176.9	26.0	8.1	3.7	10.3	4.0
2001	52.4	40.0	204.9	26.7	10.8	3.9	10.6	4.1
2002	61.0	39.7	207.0	27.6	13.2	3.7	15.8	4.2
2003	72.4	41.2	237.3	30.6	15.0	3.7	14.1	3.9
2004	74.5	39.7	278.8	32.5	17.7	3.8	14.8	4.1
2005	64.9	37.4	281.8	30.8	12.8	3.7	15.2	3.8

Note: The majority of Other Criminal Code incidents in the NWT relate to mischief and disturbing the peace. The majority of traffic incidents involve impaired driving. The majority of incidents involving federal statutes in the Northwest Territories involve drugs.

Source: Statistics Canada; NWT Bureau of Statistics

Progress Assessment:

Analysis of violent crime rates in the NWT indicates a strong upward trend in recent years. Based on this primary indicator, this measure of progress is negative.

2.09 Smoking Rates

Progress: ⇧	*Overall smoking rates for persons age 15 and older have declined in recent years in the NWT.*

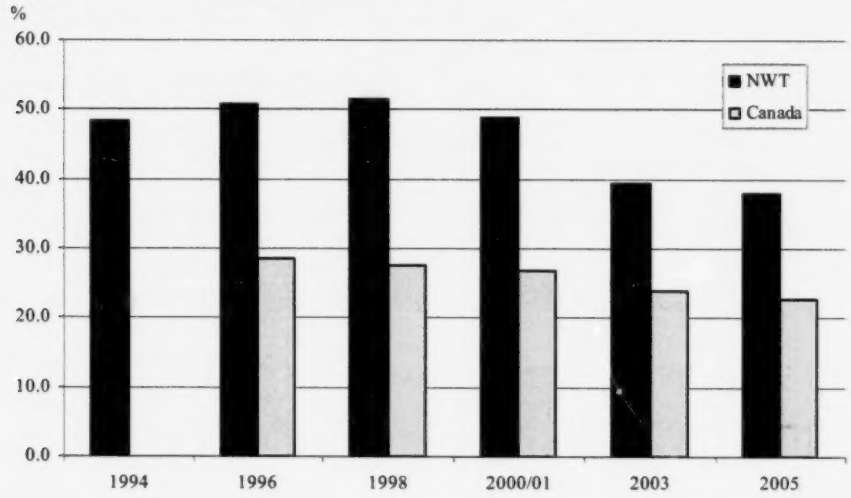
Description:

Smoking rates are a common measure of population health.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Since the mid-1990s, the smoking rate for persons age 15 and older in the NWT has declined almost ten percent. However, rates in the NWT continue to be considerably higher than national rates.

Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and Older that Smoke on a Daily or Occasional Basis Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994-2005



Source: Statistics Canada, NWT Bureau of Statistics

Other Indicators:

Examining information for 2004 indicates that the smoking rate varies considerably by community type. In Yellowknife the smoking rate for the population 15 years of age and older was 27.1%, compared to 40.5% in Hay River, Inuvik and Fort Smith and 60.8% in the remaining communities.

Progress Assessment:

Declining smoking rates indicate positive progress in this component of Goal 2.

2.10 Alcohol and Other Addictions

Progress: ⇔	*Although somewhat volatile, recent surveys suggest that rates of heavy drinking are similar to the mid-1990s.*

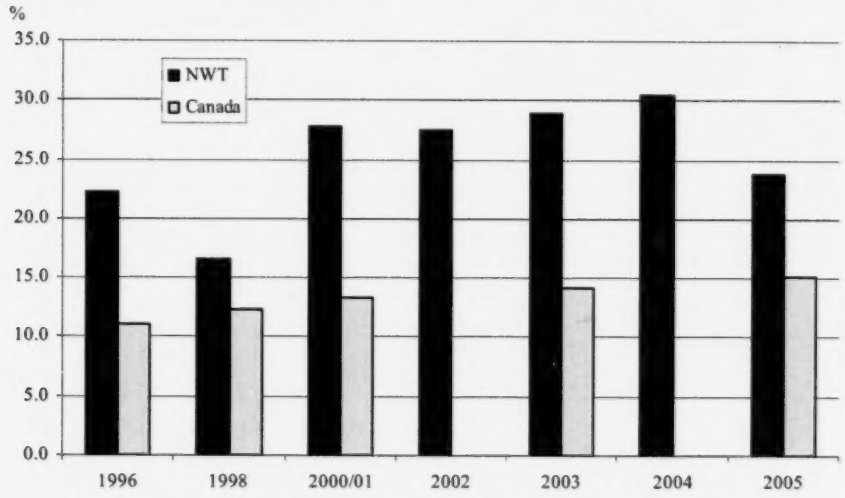
Description:

The primary indicator for this measure is heavy use of alcohol, or specifically the percentage of drinkers that drink 5 or more drinks on an occasion more than once a month. The percentage of persons 15 years of age and older that have smoked marijuana or hash in the previous 12 months is also an indicator of addiction.

Results for Primary Indicator:

For the NWT, the percentage of drinkers that drink five or more drinks on an occasion more than once a month has been increasing in recent surveys. For 2005, some 23.8% of drinkers reported this behaviour. The NWT value exceeds the Canadian average for this indicator.

Percentage of Drinkers 15 Years of Age and Older that Drink 5+ Drinks More than Once per Month
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994-2005



Source: Statistics Canada; NWT Bureau of Statistics

Other Indicators:

For 2004, some 20.6% of territorial residents 15 years of age and older reported smoking marijuana or hash. This result was similar to the 2002 result, but somewhat higher than 1996. The territorial rate in 2004 was also somewhat higher than the 14.1% of Canadians that reported smoking marijuana or hash in the previous 12 months.

Percentage of Pop. 15 Years Old and Older That Smoked Marijuana or Hash in Past 12 Months
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1996-2004

	Northwest Territories	Canada
	%	%
1996	15.3	...
2002	12.2	20.4
2004	14.1	20.6

Source: Statistics Canada; NWT Bureau of Statistics

Progress Assessment:

Indicator data for this measure do not suggest a positive or negative progress trend. Heavy alcohol use amongst the population age 15 and over has been variable since the mid-1990s and marijuana use has been stable in recent years.

2.11 Healthy Lifestyles

Progress: ⇔	*The overall percentage of the population over 15 years of age who are inactive has remained relatively stable in the NWT.*

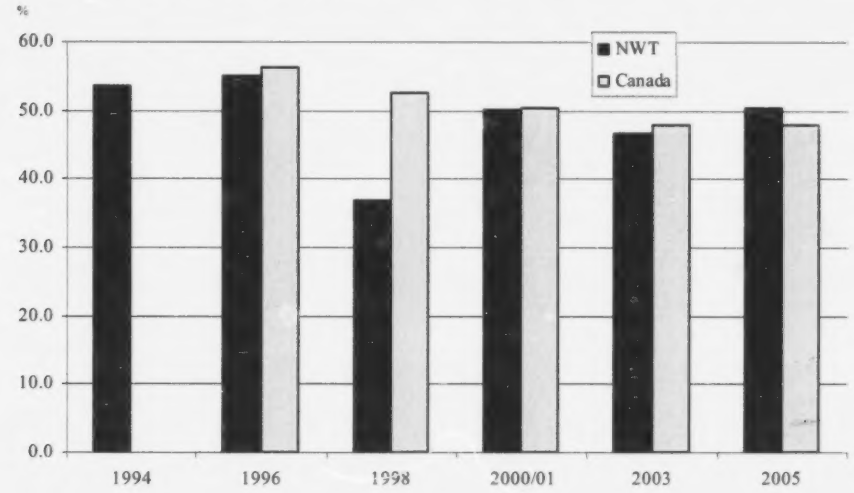
Description:

This measure is intended to reflect healthy living including physical activity and diet.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The percentage of territorial residents that are inactive has remained relatively stable since the mid 1990s. This is also the case for the national rate.

Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older That are Physically Inactive
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994-2005



Source: Statistics Canada

Other Indicators:

Two other indicators of healthy lifestyles are daily consumption of fruit and vegetables and consumption of harvested meat and fish by NWT households. In 2005, 28.0% of persons 15 years of age and older reported consuming five or more servings of fruit or vegetables on a daily basis. Compared to 2003, overall Canadian consumption of fruits and vegetables increased in 2005, however, NWT consumption declined slightly.

Percentage of Persons 15 Yrs and Older That Eat 5 or More Servings of Vegetables or Fruit Daily
Northwest Territories and Canada, 2000/01 to 2005

	Northwest Territories	Canada
	%	%
2000/01	25.2	36.9
2003	31.7	38.7
2005	28.0	40.8

Source: Statistics Canada

Harvesting meat and fish continues to be an important activity for NWT residents. In 2003, some 28.4% of households overall in the NWT reported getting one half or more of their meat and fish through harvesting. This value is similar to results for 1998 and 1993.

This pattern varies significantly by community. For example in communities such as Kakisa, Colville Lake, Jean Marie River, Łutselk'e and Trout Lake more than 80% of households reported obtaining half or more of their meat and fish through harvesting.

Percentage of Households Consuming Half or More of Their Meat and Fish Through Harvesting
Northwest Territories, 1993-2003

	Northwest Territories
	%
1993	26.4
1998	30.2
2003	28.4

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Progress Assessment:

Overall physical activity has remained relatively stable. Consumption of vegetables and fruit and harvested meat are also stable.

2.12 Premature Death Rate

Progress: ⇔	*The premature death rate has been relatively stable in the NWT.*

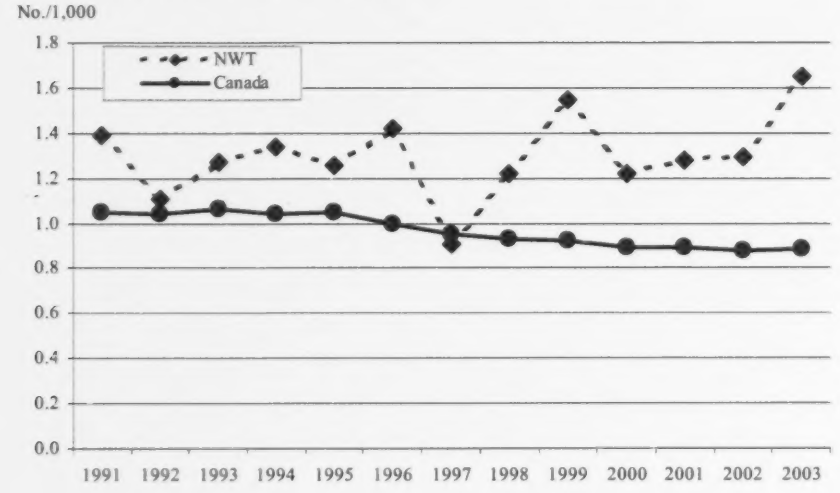
Description:

This measure reflects the incidence of early death in the territorial population. The primary indicator is the premature death rate (the rate at which territorial residents die under the age of 50 years) and includes a comparison with Canada. Other indicators include the injury-related death rate (accidents, homicides, and suicides) and the suicide rate. One caution in interpreting this information is that the absolute number of deaths is relatively low in the NWT. As such, relatively small changes in counts can yield significant variability in rates.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The premature death rate for persons under the age of 50 has been somewhat variable since 1991. In 2003, the rate reached a thirteen-year high at 1.7. The rate for the NWT has been consistently higher than the rate for Canada with the exception of 1997.

Deaths per 1,000 Persons Under the Age of 50
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1991 to 2003



Source: Statistics Canada; NWT Bureau of Statistics

Other Indicators:

Information on injury-related deaths and suicides show that the NWT tends to have higher rates than Canada.

Injury-Related Deaths per 10,000 Persons
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1991 to 2003

	Northwest Territories*	Canada
	Per 10,000	Per 10,000
1991	..	3.1
1992	..	2.9
1993	5.9	3.1
1994	6.7	2.7
1995	6.1	2.9
1996	6.1	2.8
1997	5.3	2.8
1998	4.8	2.8
1999	4.1	2.9
2000	4.7	2.8
2001	5.0	2.7
2002	4.4	2.9
2003	4.6	2.9

* NWT information is a three year moving average.
Source: Statistics Canada; NWT Bureau of Statistics

Suicides per 10,000 Persons
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1991 to 2003

	Northwest Territories*	Canada
	Per 10,000	Per 10,000
1991	..	1.3
1992	..	1.3
1993	1.6	1.3
1994	1.2	1.3
1995	1.4	1.4
1996	1.0	1.3
1997	1.1	1.2
1998	1.4	1.2
1999	2.3	1.3
2000	2.4	1.2
2001	2.5	1.2
2002	1.9	1.2
2003	2.1	1.2

* NWT information is a three-year moving average.
Source: Statistics Canada; NWT Bureau of Statistics

Progress Assessment:

The premature death rate in the NWT has remained relatively flat, although individual years can be quite volatile. While the rate of injury-related deaths has declined slightly over recent years in the NWT, the suicide rate has been slightly higher than in the mid-1990s.

2.13 Family Income

Progress: ⇧	*Family incomes have been on the rise since 2000 with more than 50% of territorial families earning more than $75,000 annually.*

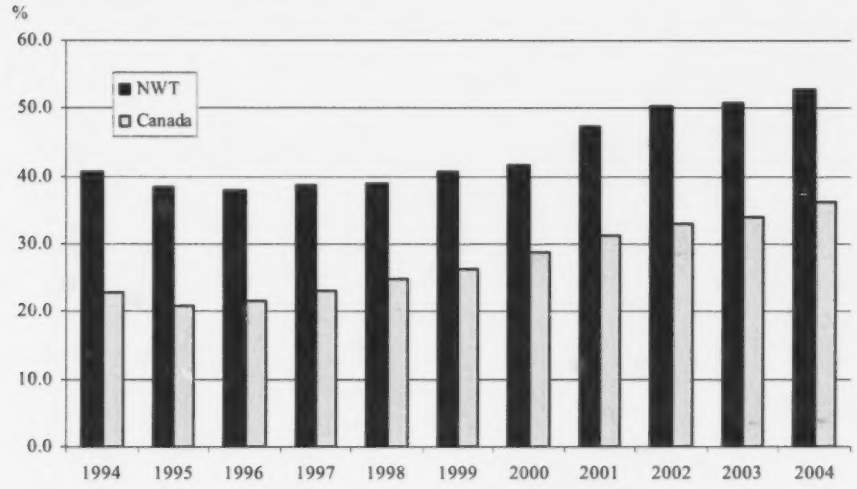
Description:

This measure reflects changes in family income distribution. Additional indicators relate to the proportion of children in low income and the use of income support.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The percentage of families that earn more than $75,000 has steadily increased in the NWT. This growth has been greater in the past five years and this proportion has generally been higher in the NWT compared with Canada.

Percentage of Families Earning $75,000 or More
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1994-2004



Source: Statistics Canada

Comparing change in this indicator to change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) since 1994 provides a general indication of whether families are better off in real terms. However, a limitation to this comparison is that CPI is only available for Yellowknife. From 1994 to 2004, growth in the CPI was 16.6% compared to a 29.9% increase in the proportion of families earning more than $75,000. This comparison provides evidence that families are better off in real terms.

Other Indicators:

Another measure of family income is the proportion of children living in low income based on after tax income. This measure needs to be carefully interpreted as the data produced by Statistics Canada uses Canadian low income measures for all areas. Further, as a measure of relative income dispersion, the low income measure is not ideal for comparing change over time. It should also be noted that low income is not a measure of poverty. That said the proportion of children in low income in the NWT has remained relatively stable since 1997.

Percentage of Children Living in Low Income (After-Tax)
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1997-2004

	Canada	Northwest Territories
	%	%
1997	22.8	24.5
1998	21.7	23.3
1999	21.6	23.9
2000	22.3	24.2
2001	21.4	20.3
2002	22.6	23.0
2003	22.1	21.5
2004	22.6	23.2

Source: Statistics Canada

Another measure of family income is the use of the income support system. Overall, in the NWT the percentage of persons who are beneficiaries of income support has declined since 1995.

Percentage of Total Population Who are Income Support Beneficiaries
Northwest Territories, 1995-2005

	Northwest Territories
	%
1995	11.1
1996	9.7
1997	9.0
1998	9.2
1999	8.7
2000	7.5
2001	5.9
2002	5.3
2003	5.1
2004	4.8
2005	4.5

Source: Department of Education, Culture and Employment;
NWT Bureau of Statistics

Progress Assessment:

The indicators for this measure suggest that family income is improving. There is a strong positive trend in the percentage of families earning more than $75,000 per year, the number of children in low income has remained relatively stable and the proportion of the population accessing income support has declined in recent years.

2.14 Chronic Health Conditions

Progress: ⇩	*Although the incidence of invasive cancer has remained relatively stable, the prevalence of diabetes is increasing.*

Description:

This measure is intended to reflect the incidence of major chronic conditions in the territorial population and how this has changed over time.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The number of new incidents of cancer occurring per year has been somewhat unstable over time but has remained around 2 new incidents per 1,000 population. This is similar to the age-standardized rate for Canada.

Crude Incident Rate of Invasive Cancer (New Cases per 1,000 Population)
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1992-2004

	Northwest Territories	Canada*
	No. per 1,000	No. per 1,000
1992	1.6	1.8
1993	1.7	1.8
1994	1.8	1.9
1995	1.6	1.9
1996	2.0	1.9
1997	2.2	2.0
1998	2.0	2.1
1999	1.9	2.2
2000	2.0	2.2
2001	1.7	2.3
2002	2.0	..
2003	2.4	..
2004	1.9	..

*Canadian data has been age standardized to the NWT population.
Source: Department of Health and Social Services; NWT Bureau of Statistics

The rate of diabetes among the population 20 years and over has increased over time in the NWT. These changes may, in part, reflect changes in the demographic profile of the territorial population and shifts in lifestyle choices. Although recent data is not available for Canada, information from the late 1990s suggests that when differences in population profiles are accounted for the Canadian and territorial rates are similar.

Diabetes Prevalence per 100 Population Aged 20 and Older
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1997-2001

	Northwest Territories	Canada*
1997	2.6	2.7
1998	3.0	3.0
1999	3.4	3.3
2000	3.8	...
2001	4.0	...

*Canadian data has been age standardized to the NWT population.
Source: Department of Health and Social Services; National Diabetes Surveillance System; NWT Bureau of Statistics

Progress Assessment:

Analysis of the indicator information for this measure indicates that the incidence of cancer is stable, however, diabetes prevalence is on the rise. Overall, these results suggest negative progress on this measure.

2.15 Senior's Health

Progress: ⇔	*The percentage of seniors with a chronic health condition has remained relatively stable in recent years.*

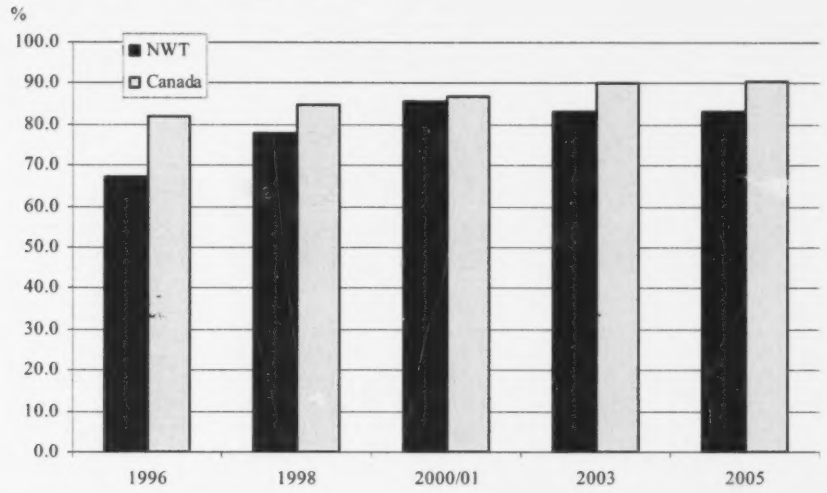
Description:

This measure describes chronic conditions and the use of flu shots among seniors 65 years of age and older in the NWT and compares the result with Canada.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The percentage of persons 65 years and over with a chronic health condition has remained relatively stable over time in the NWT. This pattern is similar to what has been observed among seniors in all of Canada.

Percentage of Population 65 Years of Age and Older that Have a Chronic Health Condition
Canada and Northwest Territories, 1996-2005



Source: Statistics Canada

For 2005, some 74.1% of persons 65 years and over reported that they had received a flu shot. This rate exceeds the Canadian rate of 66.9%.

Progress Assessment:

Statistical analysis suggests that the average annual percentage of persons 65 years and over with a chronic health condition is increasing over time. This suggests that Seniors Health is on the decline.

2.16 Housing

Progress: ⇧	*Crowding conditions and rates of home ownership are improving, while indicators of housing quality have remained relatively stable.*

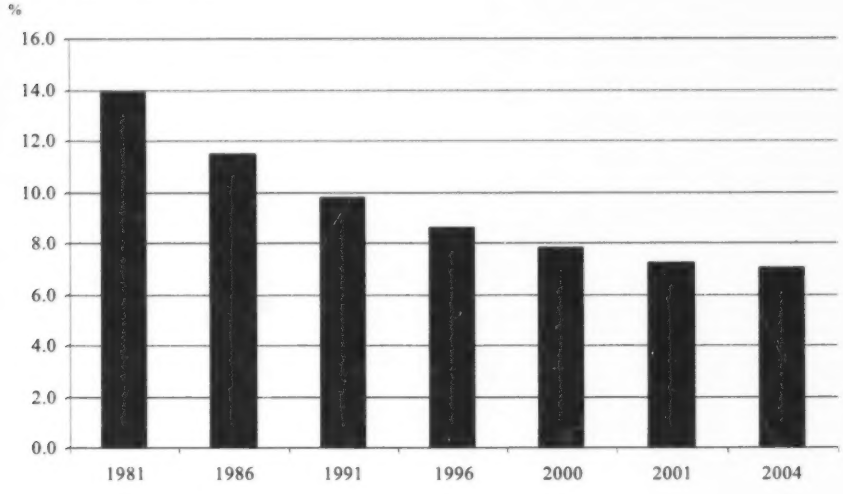
Description:

This measure examines changes in measures of crowding and housing quality. Information is also provided on rates of home ownership.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Housing problems are normally measured along three characteristics: crowding, quality and affordability. These three factors and income thresholds are used to define overall core housing need. Core need in the NWT has dropped from 19.7% in 1996 to 16.3% in 2004. The indicator of crowding shows that the percentage of households in the Northwest Territories with six or more persons has dropped from 13.x% in 1981 t7.0% in 2004.

Percentage of Households with Six or More Persons
Northwest Territories, 1981-2004



Source: Statistics Canada, NWT Bureau of Statistics

Other Indicators:

The percentage of households needing major repairs like structural repairs to the roof, walls, floor or foundation or replacing defective wiring, heating or plumbing systems has remained relatively constant between 1981 and 2004. In 2004, 12.4% of households reported needing major repairs.

Rates of home ownership in the NWT have increased steadily from 30.2% of households in 1981 to 52.7% in 2004. Data by community type reported below shows that increases in home ownership rates are consistent across all community types.

Improvements in crowding have been most significant in smaller NWT communities, although declines in the percentage of households with six or more persons are also apparent in regional centers.

Percentage of Households Needing Major Repairs
Northwest Territories, 1981-2004

	Northwest Territories
1981	13.2
1986	..
1991	17.4
1996	14.4
2000	13.0
2001	16.0
2004	12.4

Source: Statistics Canada; NWT Bureau of Statistics

Percentage of Households Owned by an Occupant
Northwest Territories, 1981-2004

	Northwest Territories
1981	30.2
1986	36.5
1991	41.5
1996	48.8
2000	49.3
2001	53.2
2004	52.7

Source: Statistics Canada; NWT Bureau of Statistics

Crowding, Need for Major Repairs and Home Ownership, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1981-2004

	Yellowknife			Hay River, Inuvik, Ft. Smith			Rest of Comms.		
	Percent 6 or More Persons	Percent Major Repairs	Percent Owned	Percent 6 or More Persons	Percent Major Repairs	Percent Owned	Percent 6 or More Persons	Percent Major Repairs	Percent Owned
1981	5.7	7.1	29.4	10.2	10.2	28.5	27.0	23.2	32.7
1986	4.9	..	37.5	8.2	..	37.0	22.0	..	34.9
1991	5.4	10.0	41.7	6.8	12.4	39.6	19.3	33.3	43.1
1996	5.1	8.2	50.3	7.0	15.5	50.5	15.9	23.1	45.2
2000	3.8	7.0	50.0	5.9	10.9	50.3	15.1	23.2	47.6
2001	4.2	9.9	53.9	5.2	19.5	54.6	13.4	22.8	50.8
2004	4.0	4.3	56.1	5.1	11.0	53.6	12.7	25.2	47.1

Source: Statistics Canada, NWT Bureau of Statistics

Progress Assessment:

Statistical analysis indicates that the rate of crowded households has been on the decline, while rates of home ownership have been increasing. The indicator of housing quality has remained relatively stable. This suggests that overall housing conditions are improving in the Northwest Territories.

Goal 3

Well-governed, sustainable communities and regions able to fulfill their potential.

3.01 Municipal Finance

Progress: ⇔	*The number of communities in a deficit or with a fairly small surplus has remained relatively stable since 2000.*

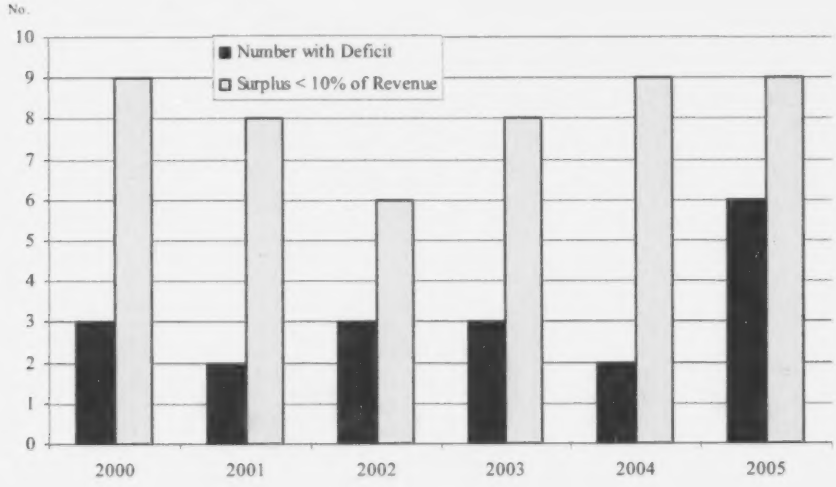
Description:

The Municipal Finance measure is intended to reflect the relative financial health of NWT communities. At this time the measure does not include settlements or band communities as the data for these communities is not available in a consistent manner.

Results for Primary Indicator:

In most years from 2000 to 2005, two or three of the 20 NWT communities where data are available were in a deficit position. The exception was 2005, when six communities experienced deficits. Eight or nine communities had an accumulated surplus that is less than 10% of their total revenue in all years except 2002.

Number of Communities with a Deficit and Less than a 10% Accumulated Surplus
Northwest Territories, 2000-2005



Source: Department of Municipal and Community Affairs

Progress Assessment:

Although there was an increase in the number of communities in a deficit position in 2005, overall the indicators suggest there is a relatively flat trend for municipal finance.

3.02 Municipal Infrastructure

Progress: ⇧	*GNWT contributions to municipal infrastructure have increased substantially.*

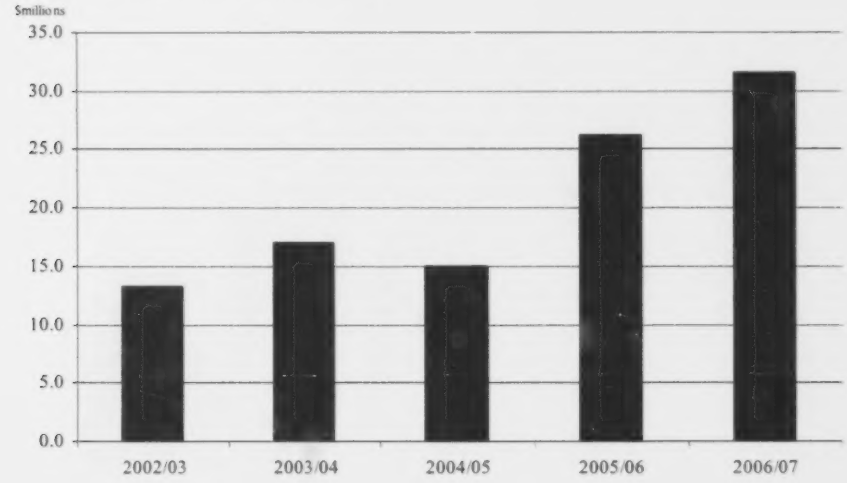
Description:

A measure will be developed which will allow the GNWT to quantify the community public infrastructure deficit, establish a baseline and then track changes over time. In the interim, GNWT investments in community public infrastructure are being tracked.

Results for Primary Indicator:

While a measure is being developed on the community public infrastructure deficit, this indicator on GNWT investments for community infrastructure will be tracked.

GNWT Investments into Municipal Infrastructure
Northwest Territories, 2002/03-2006/07



Source: Department of Municipal and Community Affairs

Other Indicators:

Under the *Federal Gas Tax Agreement*, the federal government will provide $37.5 million over five years to the GNWT for infrastructure projects in NWT communities. In each of 2005/06 and 2006/07, federal contributions of $4.5 million were provided.

Progress Assessment:

The New Deal for Community Governments has led to significantly higher GNWT contributions for municipal infrastructure.

3.03 Local Government Employment

Progress: NA	*Suitable indicators are under development.*

Description:

A measure is planned to describe turnover and the ability of local governments to recruit and retain key municipal positions. Currently, there are no data sources that provide this information. Work will be required to determine if this data can be developed for all NWT communities.

3.04 Local Government Training

Progress: ⇧	*Enrolment in courses offered by the School of Community Government has risen significantly since 1999/00.*

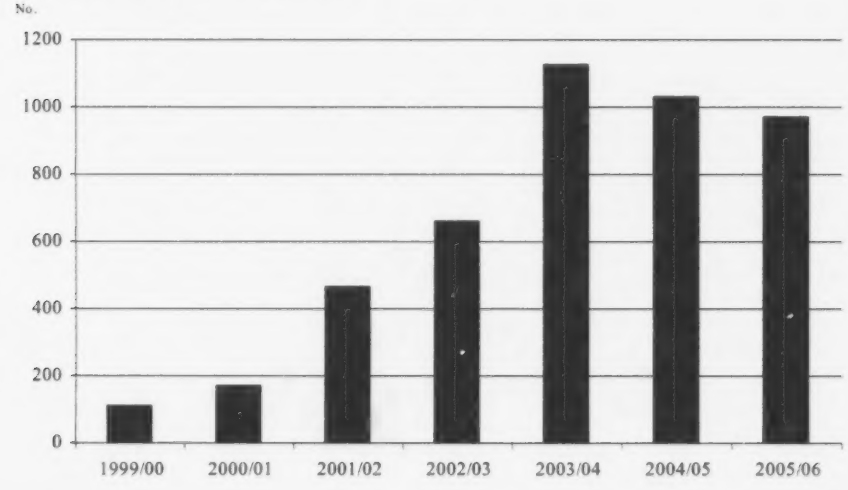
Description:

This measure reflects the participation in and results of training programs for community government staff and Councillors in areas of community government authority.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Since 1999/00 the number of students in courses offered by the School of Community Government has increased from under 100 to 969 in 2005/06.

Total Students in School of Community Government Courses
Northwest Territories, 1999/00 to 2005/06



Source: Department of Municipal and Community Affairs

Other Indicators:

Other indicators of involvement in training courses for local governments are the program graduates and, more recently, occupational certification that can be obtained through School of Community Government programs. This indicator does not reflect graduation or certification achieved through other training providers.

Program Graduates and Occupational Certification by the School of Community Government Northwest Territories, 1999/00 to 2005/06

	Program Graduates	Occupational Certificates
	No.	No.
1999/00	2	..
2000/01	7	..
2001/02	9	..
2002/03	27	..
2003/04	33	9
2004/05	8	8
2005/06	32	8

Source: Department of Municipal and Community Affairs

Progress Assessment:

The average number of students enrolled in School of Community Government courses in the last three fiscal years is significantly higher than the average number of students enrolled in the three previous years. This result suggests local government training is improving.

3.05 Municipal Participation

Progress: ⇔	*The total number of candidates and the percent acclaimed have remained relatively stable in recent years.*

Description:

This measure reflects participation in municipal elections. While the current indicator relates to candidates in municipal elections, it is expected that voter turnout will also be included in future NWT-wide measures reports.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The information presented below indicates that the percentage of municipal positions that were acclaimed has varied significantly over the last decade. The elections in 2001 and 2004 showed the highest and lowest percentage acclaimed, respectively. The total number of candidates has ranged from 85 in 2001 to 198 in 2000.

Mayor, Chief and Councillor Positions Acclaimed and Elected
Northwest Territories, 1996-2005

	Candidates	Acclaimed	Elected	Percent Acclaimed
	No.	No.	No.	%
1996	105	7	59	11.9
1997	176	14	97	14.4
1998	125	6	72	8.3
1999	111	2	49	4.1
2000	198	16	101	15.8
2001	85	17	53	32.1
2002	105	14	72	19.4
2003	162	11	91	12.1
2004	137	1	78	1.3
2005	196	7	88	8.0

Source: Department of Municipal and Community Affairs

Progress Assessment:

Review of the indicator data suggests that the number of candidates and the percentage of positions acclaimed have remained relatively stable in the NWT.

3.06 Volunteerism

Progress: NA	*Trend data on volunteerism in the NWT is not yet available.*

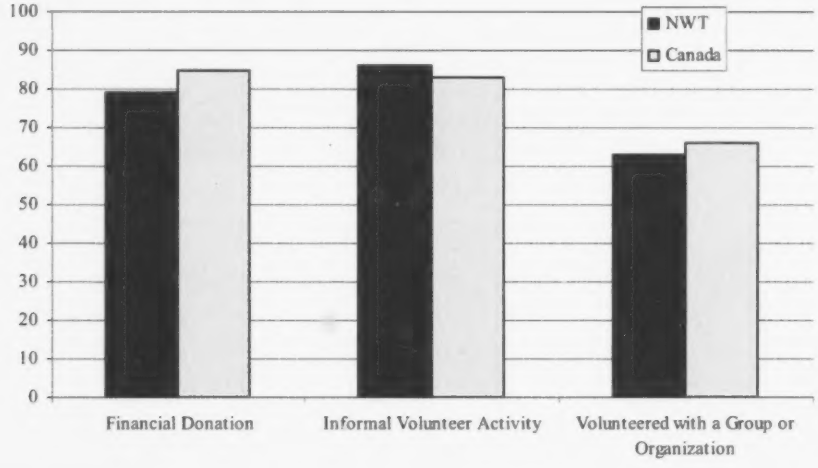
Description:

This measure is intended to provide an indication of the level of volunteerism, both formal and informal, in the NWT. The information presented below provides a baseline against which participation levels can be tracked.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Recent survey results indicate that over half (63%) of territorial residents 15 years of age and older did some volunteer activity with a group or organization in the previous 12 months. Informal volunteering, which includes providing unpaid help and assistance to people living outside of your household, had a higher percentage of people 15 years of age and older involved at 86%. Giving through financial donations was reported by 79% of territorial residents 15 years of age and older. These results are similar to Canadian rates.

Percentage of Population 15 Years of Age and Older Involved in Volunteer Activity
Northwest Territories and Canada, 2004



Source: Statistics Canada

Goal 4

A diversified economy that provides
Northerners with opportunities and choices.

4.01 Overall Economic Performance

Progress: ⇧	*The territorial economy grew by 71% from 1999 to 2005.*

Description:

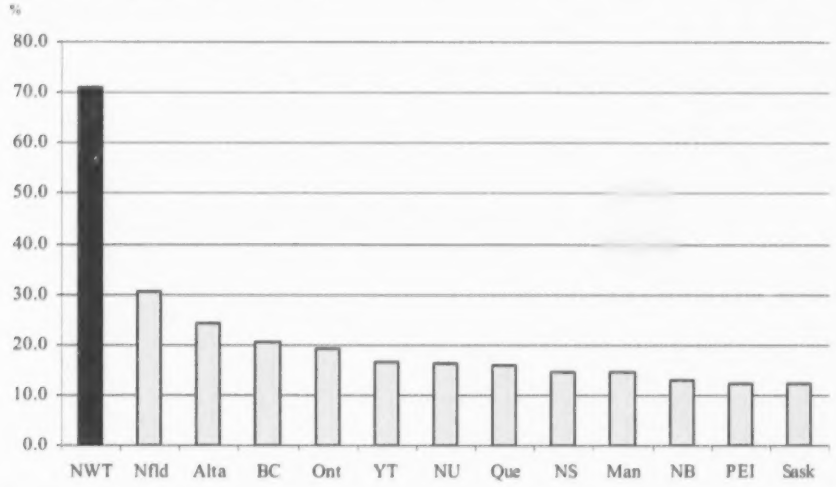
The measure on overall economic performance attempts to describe and provide context for the overall performance of the NWT economy.

The primary indicator for the measure is real growth in gross domestic product (GDP). GDP is a measure of overall economic activity. Using constant dollar estimates reveals growth in the economy that excludes the impact of price changes.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Between 1999 and 2005 the territorial economy grew by 71%. This leads all provinces and territories and compares with a Canadian total of 19.4%. Much of the growth in the territorial economy during the period can be attributed to construction activity associated with Diavik diamond mine and the start of the mine's operations and, to a lesser degree, exploration activity associated with natural gas and oil.

Percentage Growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chained 1997$
Provinces and Territories, 1999-2005



Source: Statistics Canada

Examining annual rates of growth shows that growth in the territorial economy has been uneven; growth was more than 20% in 2001 when construction started at Diavik and just under 17% when the mine went into production in 2003. From 2004 to 2005, growth was modest at 1%.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Chained 1997$
Northwest Territories, 1999-2005

	GDP	Growth
	$million	%
1999	2,267	..
2000	2,412	6.4
2001	2,924	21.2
2002	3,123	6.8
2003	3,649	16.8
2004	3,838	5.2
2005	3,876	1.0

Source: Statistics Canada

Progress Assessment:

Analysis of the indicator data indicates a positive and highly significant upward trend in real GDP for the NWT.

4.02 Overall Employment

Progress: ⇧	*Territorial employment growth has outpaced Canada in three of the last four years.*

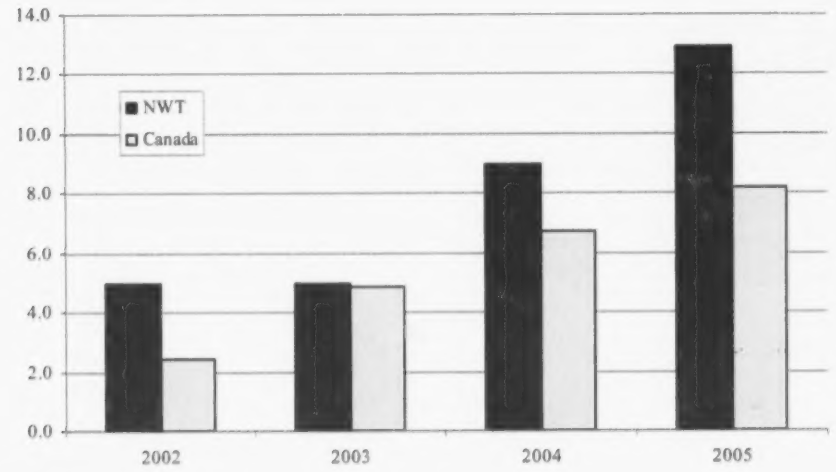
Description:

This measure examines overall employment levels in the NWT and changes in the employment levels.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Between 2001 and 2005, overall employment levels in the NWT have increased by 12.9%. This compares with employment growth of 8.2% for Canada.

Cumulative Growth in Employment Since 2001
Northwest Territories and Canada, 2002 - 2005



Source: Statistics Canada

Other Indicators:

Over the longer term, employment rates for the NWT have been improving since the mid-1980s. Employment rate data presented in the table below are from the national census and from community labour force surveys done by the Bureau of Statistics. As the census is done in May or June and the Bureau of Statistics surveys are conducted in January or February some seasonal differences are apparent in the results.

Employment rates are the percentage of persons 15 years and over that are employed, and one consideration in examining employment rates is that an employment rate that stays steady over time indicates that the number of jobs has kept pace with population growth. Employment rates that are increasing show that employment has increased more than population growth.

Examining employment rates by gender and ethnicity demonstrates that, since 1986, both the proportion of women and the proportion of aboriginal people participating in the workforce have increased significantly.

Employment Rate by Selected Characteristics
Northwest Territories, 1986-2005

	NWT	Men	Women	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal
	%	%	%	%	%
1986	66.2	71.7	59.9	..	...
1989	65.8	69.2	60.3	41.8	84.9
1991	69.3	73.1	65.1	48.2	85.3
1994	65.7	66.3	65.1	42.1	83.6
1996	68.2	70.3	66.0	48.5	83.2
1999	67.5	69.5	65.4	47.9	84.1
2001	69.8	73.2	66.2	53.2	83.9
2002	71.8	73.7	69.7	..	..
2003	70.3	71.8	68.8	52.0	83.4
2004	71.6	74.8	68.0	53.3	83.7
2005	72.3	73.8	70.7	55.1	83.4

Source: Statistics Canada, NWT Bureau of Statistics

Progress Assessment:

Analysis of overall employment levels in the NWT for 2001-2005 indicates a strong positive trend.

4.03 Employment Diversification

Progress: ⇔	*The overall percentage of territorial residents working in the private sector has remained steady in recent years.*

Description:

One of the aspects of a diversified economy is diversity in employment. This measure describes trends in the territorial labour market in terms of private sector employment.

Results for Primary Indicator:

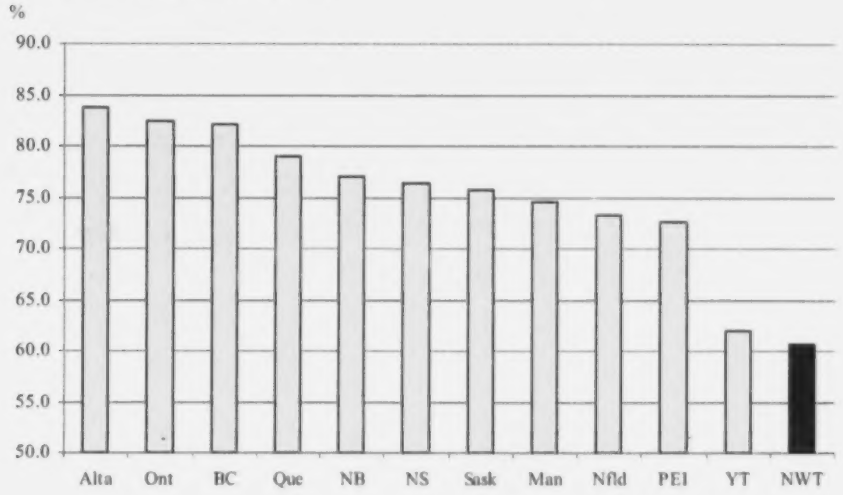
Examining annual averages from the labour force survey shows that in the NWT in 2005, some 60.4% of jobs were in the private sector. This indicator has shown little improvement since 2001 and the public sector still accounts for a much larger proportion of territorial employment than is found in the rest of Canada.

Percentage of Overall Employment in the Private Sector
Northwest Territories and Canada, 2001-2005

	Canada	NWT	Yellowknife	Other NWT Communities
	%	%	%	%
2001	81.0	54.7	57.8	52.5
2002	81.0	60.2	64.3	55.6
2003	81.1	61.1	68.7	52.1
2004	80.9	60.7	66.9	53.5
2005	80.7	60.4	63.4	57.3

Source: Statistics Canada

Percentage of Overall Employment in the Private Sector
Northwest Territories and Canada, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada

Progress Assessment:

Analysis of the private sector employment data indicates a flat trend in this measure.

4.04 Employment Income

Progress: ⇧	*There has been strong growth in employment income in the NWT since 2000.*

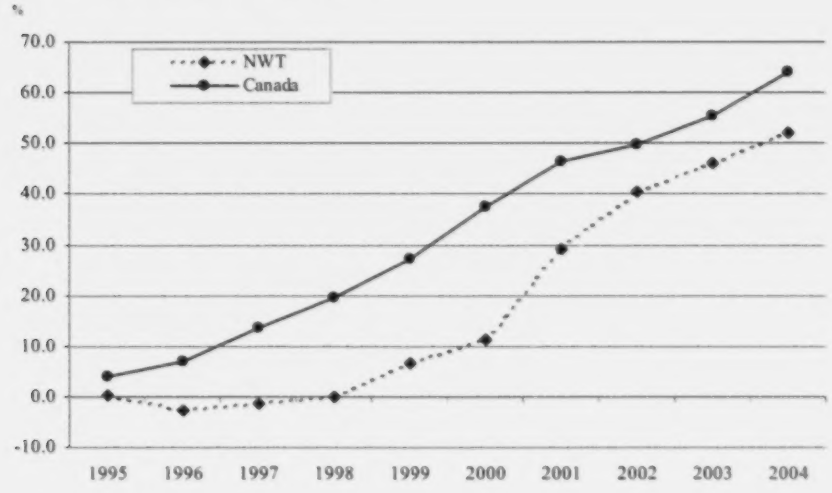
Description:

The employment income measure reflects changes in total employment income for residents. These measures do not include income earned in the NWT by residents of other provinces who work in the territory on a rotational basis.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall employment income has increased in the NWT from $724 million in 1994 to $1,101 million in 2004. Total employment income, as opposed to average income, reflects increases in the number of people reporting employment income in addition to increases in income levels.

Cumulative Percentage Increase in Employment Income Since 1994
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1995-2004



Source: Statistics Canada

Examining change since 1994 indicates that employment income in the NWT has increased annually since 1998. During the mid-1990's, the slowdown in gold mining coupled with significant cuts in the public sector lead to declines in overall employment income. Since 1998 the start-up of the two operating diamond mines and activity in the natural gas sector has contributed to the rapid increase.

From 2001 to 2003, annual growth in employment income in the NWT exceeded Canadian growth in employment. However, in 2004 Canadian growth was greater than NWT growth.

Annual Percentage Increase in Employment Income
Northwest Territories and Canada, 1995-2004

	NWT	Canada
	%	%
1995	0.4	3.9
1996	-3.2	3.0
1997	1.3	6.1
1998	1.6	5.2
1999	6.6	6.4
2000	4.2	8.1
2001	16.2	6.5
2002	8.6	2.3
2003	4.2	3.9
2004	4.1	5.4

Source: Statistics Canada

Other Indicators:

By type of community, employment incomes have seen similar increases since 1994. However, in smaller NWT communities the impact of the reductions in the mid-1990's were more apparent.

Cumulative Percentage Increase in Employment Income Since 1994, by Community Type
Northwest Territories, 1995-2004

	Yellowknife	Regional Centers	Rest of the Communities
	%	%	%
1995	1.2	-0.1	-1.5
1996	1.0	-6.2	-11.2
1997	-0.3	-8.0	3.0
1998	-0.8	-2.9	6.7
1999	4.5	6.2	14.6
2000	9.5	9.6	19.0
2001	26.0	27.2	42.8
2002	38.8	36.8	50.6
2003	43.9	46.6	53.3
2004	49.0	50.9	64.6

Note: Regional centers include Hay River, Fort Smith and Inuvik.
Source: Statistics Canada

Incomes in communities impacted by non-renewable resource production have seen the largest increases in overall employment income. For example, between 1994 and 2004 employment income has risen by 118.8% in Behchokǫ̀, 124.1% in Gameti, 150.4% in Whati, 99.1% in Tulita, 69.4% in Łutselk'ɛ, and 89.4% in Fort Liard.

Progress Assessment:

Analysis indicates that there is a strong upward trend in employment income in the NWT. This trend persists when employment income data are adjusted to account for inflation.

4.05 Non-Renewable Resource Production

Progress: ⇧	*The opening of Ekati in 1998 and Diavik in 2003 has led to large increases in non-renewable resource production in the NWT.*

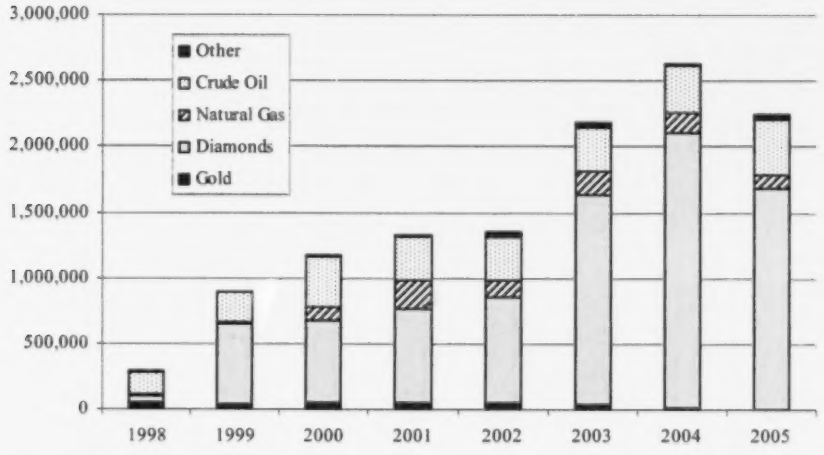
Description:

Non-renewable resources are an important part of the NWT economy. This measure describes the value of production in the sector.

Results for Primary indicator:

Overall, NWT production in the non-renewable resource sector has increased from $289 million in 1998 to more than $2 billion in 2005. Much of the increase can be attributed to the development of the two operating diamond mines.

Production of Minerals, Oil and Gas ($'000)
Northwest Territories, 1998-2005



Source: Natural Resources Canada

Production of Minerals and Oil and Gas
Northwest Territories, 1998-2005

	Total	Gold	Diamonds	Natural Gas	Crude Oil	Other
			$'000			
1998	289,086	56,918	40,775	12,191	172,274	6,928
1999	895,983	42,053	606,254	11,690	230,925	5,061
2000	1,172,087	51,064	624,949	103,068	387,276	5,730
2001	1,323,776	54,314	717,780	207,283	337,964	6,435
2002	1,349,575	52,439	801,469	134,269	332,609	28,789
2003	2,181,760	42,820	1,587,740	177,908	337,129	36,163
2004	2,630,295	8,752	2,096,718	151,119	366,704	7,002
2005	2,242,004	-	1,683,578	99,309	425,032	34,085

Source: Natural Resources Canada

Some of the increases in resource production have been offset by the closure of Giant and Con gold mines with gold production dropping dramatically in 2004 and declining to zero in 2005.

Progress Assessment:

Analysis of aggregate mineral production data for 1999-2005 indicates that, on average, there has been a strong upward trend in this measure.

4.06 Mineral Exploration

Progress: ⇧	*Although mineral exploration has been somewhat volatile, expenditures in oil and gas exploration have increased substantially since 1999.*

Description:

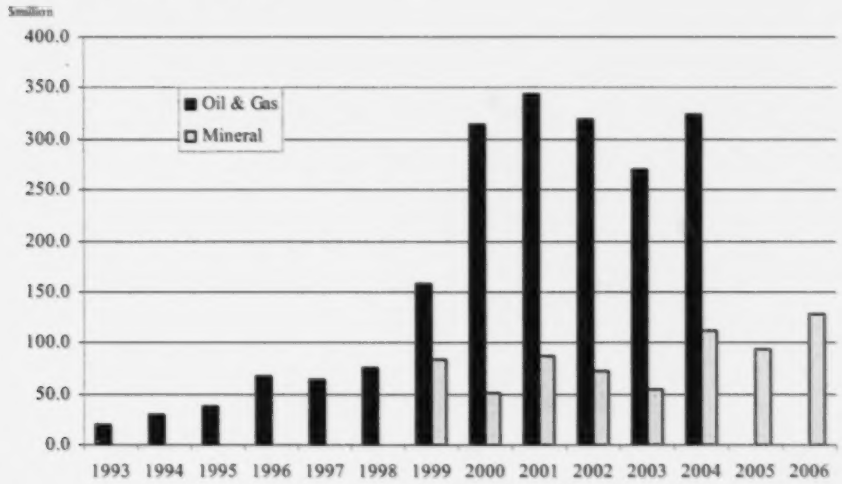
An important aspect of the non-renewable resource industry is exploration activity. This measure describes activity related to exploration activity for minerals and oil and gas in the NWT.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Exploration expenditures for minerals, oil and gas have totalled more than $2.4 billion in the NWT since 1999. Oil and gas exploration expenditures rose dramatically in 1999 and 2000 increasing over 100% in each year. Mineral Exploration expenditures have been somewhat variable since 1999.

On average, expenditures on exploration for minerals in the NWT have represented 11.3% of all expenditures in Canada. For oil and gas exploration, NWT expenditures represent 1.4% of all expenditures in Canada.

Exploration Expenditures for Minerals and Oil and Gas
*Northwest Territories, 1993-2006**



* Mineral exploration expenditures in the NWT are not available prior to 1999. Estimated expenditures for mineral exploration in 2006 are intentions.
Source: Statistics Canada and Natural Resources Canada

Other Indicators:

An additional indicator of mineral exploration activity is area staked for claims. This indicator is somewhat volatile, but typically more than 500,000 hectares are staked in the NWT each year. In 2004 this was at its highest level since 1999 at over 2 million hectares. This value represented 11% of all of the area claimed for mineral exploration in Canada.

Claims Area Staked
Northwest Territories, 1999-2004

	Claim Area
	Hectares
1999	563,378
2000	891,419
2001	626,177
2002	1,099,888
2003	391,371
2004	2,095,979

Source: Natural Resources Canada

Progress Assessment:

There has been considerable variability in mineral exploration expenditures from 1999 to 2004. However, comparing oil and gas exploration expenditures in the 1990s to the current decade indicate a positive trend. Overall, these results suggest positive progress on this measure in recent years.

4.07 Forestry Production

Progress: ⇔	*The total volume and value of wood harvested in recent years has been relatively steady.*

Description:

This measure describes activity related to the forestry industry in the NWT.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The total volume of wood harvested in the NWT decreased from 30,050 m^3 in 2004/05 to 26,580 m^3 for 2005/06. By volume, most forest harvesting continues to be for fuelwood, but sawlogs are continuing to become more important. The sawlog volume harvested in 2005/06 represents an increase of 57% over the prior year. The value of harvested wood was estimated to be $1.88 million in 2005/2006.

Volume and Value of Forest Harvesting
Northwest Territories, 2002/03 to 2005/06

	Volume			Value		
	Total	Fuelwood	Sawlogs	Total	Fuelwood	Sawlogs
	m^3	m^3	m^3	$	$	$
2002/03	23,500	22,100	1,400	1,353,778	1,227,778	126,000
2003/04	28,832	22,600	6,232	1,816,436	1,255,556	560,880
2004/05	30,050	22,600	7,450	1,926,056	1,255,556	670,500
2005/06	26,580	14,900	11,680	1,878,978	827,778	1,051,200

Note: Valuation uses $200/cord for fuelwood and $450/Thousand Foot Board Measure for sawlogs.
Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Progress Assessment:

The limited historical data available for the indicator for this measure suggests that there is no significant trend in forestry production in the NWT.

4.08 Fish and Fur Production

Progress: ⇔	*Fur production has shown growth in recent years, while the value of the commercial fishery has been in decline.*

Description:

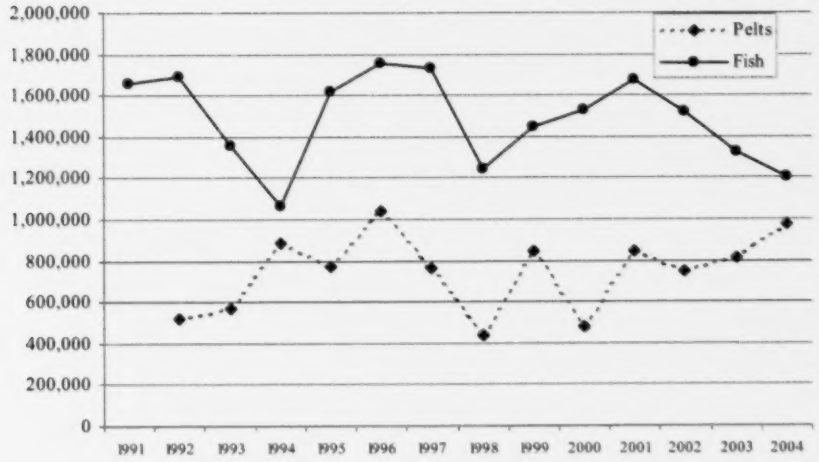
This measure describes the value of furs harvested and the commercial fishery in the NWT. In addition, indicators on overall participation in trapping and in hunting and fishing activities are provided.

Results for Primary Indicator:

The value of furs harvested in the NWT has increased dramatically over the past three years and is estimated to reach a historical high of $1.3 million in 2005/06. Major contributing factors include robust economic circumstances in countries where major markets exist (Pan Asia, Europe, United States) and gains in international currencies versus the American dollar.

For the fishery, data is provided for the value of commercial fishing activities on Great Slave Lake. The value of fish has been somewhat volatile over the past decade but up until 2004 remained over $1 million a year. Since 2000, sales have declined steadily. Major contributing factors to the decline are the high cost of operations and gains in the currency exchange value of the Canadian dollar versus the American dollar. The decline in values has resulted in significant decline in participation and volume of fish commercially harvested from Great Slave Lake.

Value of Furs Harvested and Great Slave Lake Commercial Fishery ($)
Northwest Territories, 1990/01-2005/06



Note: Value of Pelts for 2005/06 is an estimate.
Source: Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment

Other Indicators:

Other indicators for this measure include the percentage of persons 15 years of age and older that spend time on the land trapping or spend time hunting or fishing. While methodological changes have meant that data on hunting and fishing are only available since 1998, it is clear that a high percentage of territorial residents participate in hunting or fishing activities.

Longer-term data are available on trapping. Overall, the percentage of persons 15 years of age and older that spent time on the land trapping has declined from 8.0% in 1998 to 5.9% in 2003. Involvement in hunting, fishing and trapping is generally higher in smaller NWT communities. For example in Trout Lake for 2003, some 44.1% of persons 15 and over reported spending time trapping, while 86.8% reported spending time on the land hunting or fishing.

Percentage of Persons 15 Years and Over That Spend Time Trapping and Hunting or Fishing Northwest Territories, 1988-2003

	Trap	Hunt or Fish
	%	%
1988	8.0	..
1993	4.9	..
1998	6.1	42.0
2003	5.9	36.7

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Progress Assessment:

Analysis of fur production data indicates significantly higher annual production values on average in the last 5 years compared to the previous 5 years. The opposite is true for the value of the commercial fishery; the average annual value of production in the last 5 years is significantly lower than the average for the previous five years. These results, suggest that, overall, this measure has been stable.

4.09 Retail and Wholesale Trade Growth

Progress: ⇧	*Due to a strong linkage to large-scale construction activity, wholesale trade is volatile. However, there has been steady growth in the retail trade sector.*

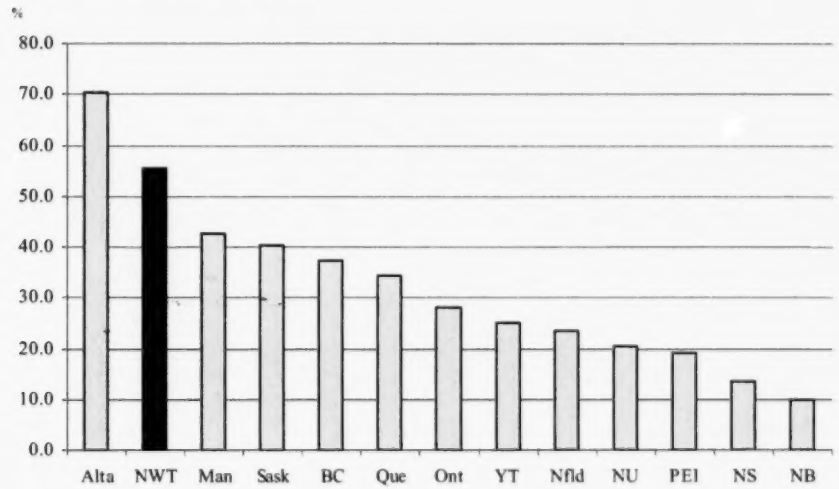
Description:

This measure describes growth in the retail and wholesale trade industry. This industry is an important contributor to the territorial economy selling goods to persons and businesses. The primary indicator compares recent growth in retail and wholesale trade with other provinces and territories and annual growth estimates for the Northwest Territories.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall the NWT ranked second to Alberta in growth in retail and wholesale trade between 1999 and 2005 with an overall increase of 55.5%. Total sales in the NWT in 2005 were approximately $786 million.

Growth in Retail and Wholesale Trade
Provinces and Territories, 1999-2005



Source: Statistics Canada

Examining annual patterns of growth shows that retail trade has increased steadily since 1999. Wholesale trade appears to be influenced by non-renewable resource activity. Wholesale trade peaked in 2002 during the construction phase of the Diavik diamond project, but has since declined.

Retail and Wholesale Trade
Northwest Territories, 1999-2005

	Retail	Growth	Wholesale	Growth
	$'000	%	$'000	%
1999	367,307	..	138,508	..
2000	391,270	6.5	158,225	14.2
2001	426,671	9.0	207,042	30.9
2002	504,960	18.3	301,443	45.6
2003	529,930	4.9	198,774	-34.1
2004	532,127	0.4	192,702	-3.1
2005	578,876	8.8	207,583	7.7

Source: Statistics Canada

Progress Assessment:

Analysis reveals a flat trend in wholesale trade data. However, there is evidence of a strong upward trend in retail trade between 1999 and 2005. Based on these results it can be concluded that this measure is improving.

4.10 Growth in the Tourism Sector

Progress: ⇧	*There has been steady growth in the estimated number of visitors to the NWT since the 2001/02 fiscal year.*

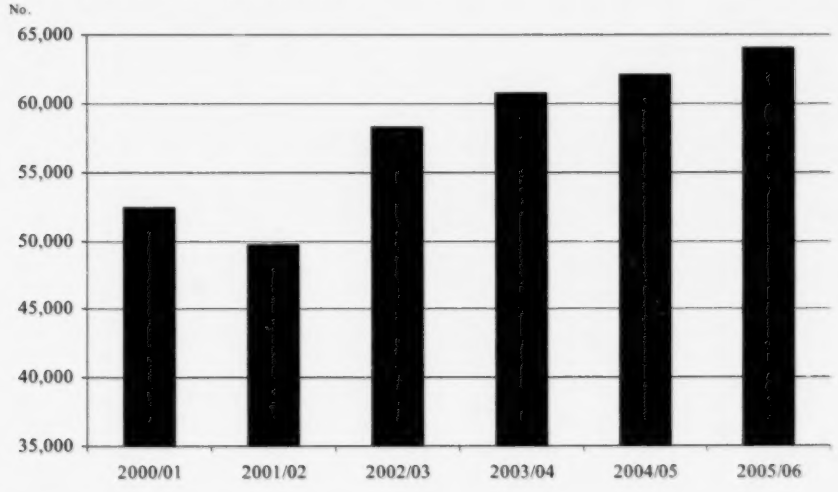
Description:

This measure provides an indication of the overall activity in the tourism sector. Information on visitors includes both leisure and business travellers.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Since the decline in visitors to the NWT and Canada due to the events of September 11, 2001, the NWT has seen a slow but steady recovery in visitor numbers. The 2005/06 fiscal year saw an increase of 3.2% over 2004/05.

Overall Number of Visitors
Northwest Territories, 2000/01 to 2005/06



Source: Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment

The pattern of growth has been similar for visitors and visitor-days. In total there were 449,328 visitor-days to the NWT in 2005/06.

Visitors and Visitor-Days
Northwest Territories, 2001/01 to 2005/06

	Visitors	Growth	Visitor-Days	Growth
	No.	%	No.	%
2000/01	52,388	..	371,011	..
2001/02	49,694	-5.1	349,328	-5.8
2002/03	58,242	17.2	412,186	18.0
2003/04	60,717	4.2	428,683	4.0
2004/05	62,002	2.1	436,141	1.7
2005/06	64,000	3.2	449,328	3.0

Source: Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment

Progress Assessment:

Analysis of annual visitor data for 2000/01 to 2005/06 indicates a strong positive trend and provides evidence of progress on this measure.

4.11 Transportation Sector

Progress: ⇔	*While a strong industry, GDP related to the transportation sector has remained relatively stable in the past five years.*

Description:

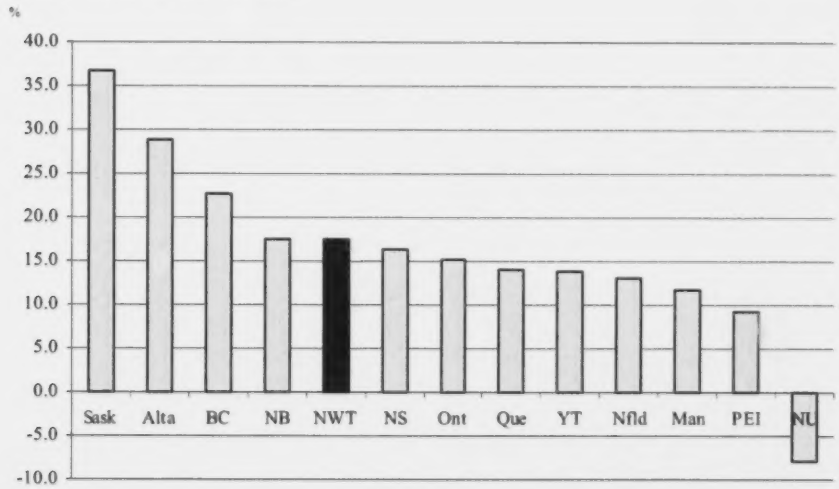
This measure assesses growth in the transportation industry in the NWT. It includes indicators of growth compared to other provinces and territories and annual growth rates for the industry.

For the purposes of this measure, transportation industry production is measured using constant dollar gross domestic product (GDP). Constant dollars provide growth in the industry removing the impact of prices changes. This provides more of a 'real' estimate of industry growth.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall, the transportation industry in the NWT increased in value by 17.5% in constant dollars between 1999 and 2005. This increase in production ranked fifth in the country just behind New Brunswick.

Overall Transportation Industry Growth in Chained $1997
Provinces and Territories, 1999-2005



Source: Statistics Canada

On an annual basis there has been growth in the industry in most years since 1999 with the most significant increase corresponding to the 2001 construction of the Diavik diamond mine project.

Transportation Industry Gross Domestic Product (Chained $1997)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2005

		Growth
	$million	%
1999	122.8	..
2000	124.1	1.1
2001	139.1	12.1
2002	137.5	-1.2
2003	145.4	5.7
2004	141.2	-2.9
2005	144.3	2.2

Source: Statistics Canada

Progress Assessment:

Analysis of annual transportation industry GDP data indicates a strong upward trend and provides evidence of positive progress on this measure.

4.12 Service Sector Growth

Progress: ⇔	*There has been little change in employment in the non-government service sector in the NWT over the past five years.*

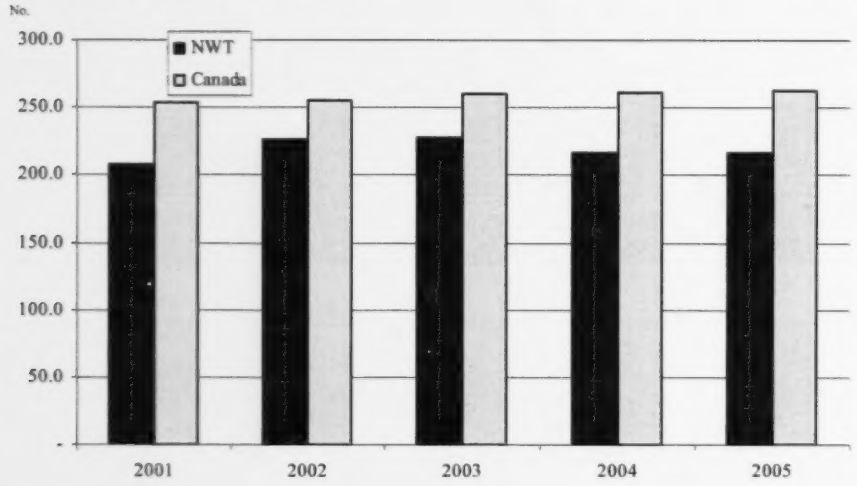
Description:

This measure describes the number of service sector jobs (excluding government) per 1,000 population. This measure helps describe economic diversification in the economy as it relates to the service industry.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Overall in 2005 in the NWT there were about 216 non-government service sector jobs per 1,000 persons. In comparison, in Canada there are about 263 service sector jobs per 1,000 population. The NWT value has remained relatively stable in since 2001.

Employment in Service Industries (excl. Gov't) per 1,000 Population
Northwest Territories and Canada, 2001-2005



Source: Statistics Canada

Comparing other provinces and territories, the NWT ranked 10th among the eleven jurisdictions for which information is available.

Employment in Service Industries (excl. Gov't) per 1,000 Population
Provinces and Territories, 2005

	Service Jobs (excl. Gov't)
	Per 1,000
Alberta	287.6
British Columbia	286.6
Ontario	269.9
Yukon Territory	254.9
Quebec	248.6
Nova Scotia	248.4
Manitoba	241.9
New Brunswick	239.5
Saskatchewan	234.4
Prince Edward Island	223.0
Northwest Territories	216.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	201.8

Source: NWT Bureau of Statistics

Progress Assessment:

The limited time series data available for the indicators suggest that there has been a relatively flat trend for this measure.

4.13 Territorial Trade

Progress: ⇔	*The ratio of imports to final demand in the territorial economy has increased in recent years.*

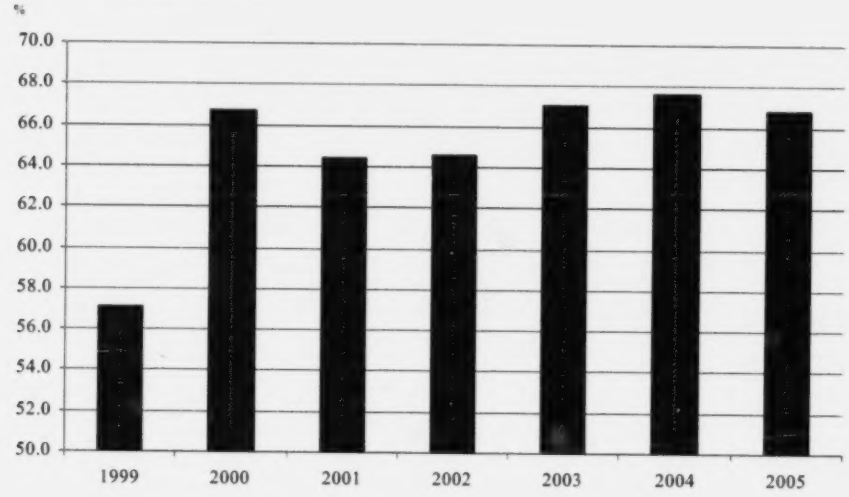
Description:

This measure examines trends in the relationship between overall economic activity and imports. The recent growth in the territorial economy can be largely attributed to non-renewable resource activity.

Results for Primary Indicator:

In constant dollars, both the final demand in the NWT economy and imports into the NWT have increased significantly. In 2005, final demand totalled $3.9 billion, while imports into the NWT totaled $2.6 billion.

Imports as a Percentage of Final Demand (Chained $1997)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2005



Source: Statistics Canada

As a percentage of demand, imports have increased from 57.1% in 1999 to 66.8% of final demand in 2005. The NWT was tied for 9th among all provinces and territories for this measure.

Final Demand and Imports (Chained $1997)
Northwest Territories, 1999-2005

	Final Demand	Imports	Percent
	$million	$million	%
1999	2,397	1,368	57.1
2000	2,754	1,838	66.7
2001	3,388	2,181	64.4
2002	3,477	2,246	64.6
2003	3,086	2,070	67.1
2004	3,539	2,393	67.6
2005	3,934	2,627	66.8

Source: Statistics Canada

Final Demand and Imports (Chained $1997)
Provinces and Territories, 2005

	Final Demand	Imports	Percent
	$million	$million	%
British Columbia	171,653	78,702	45.8
Yukon Territory	2,192	1,038	47.4
Nunavut	1,925	963	50.0
Alberta	173,817	92,996	53.5
Quebec	278,282	151,286	54.4
Nova Scotia	36,463	20,001	54.9
Ontario	500,697	298,659	59.6
Prince Edward Island	5,093	3,082	60.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	19,805	12,061	60.9
Manitoba	43,466	26,688	61.4
Northwest Territories	3,934	2,627	66.8
Saskatchewan	39,011	27,352	70.1
New Brunswick	27,030	22,105	81.8

Source: Statistics Canada

Progress Assessment:

Analysis of the indicator data for this measure shows that on average the ratio of imports to final demand in the territorial economy in the last three years is higher than in the previous three years. This result provides evidence of negative progress on this measure.

Goal 5

Care and protection of the natural environment.

5.01 Air Quality Measures

Progress: ⇔	*While data availability makes trend analysis difficult, annual average information remains steady for fine particulates and sulphur dioxide.*

Description:

This measure examines information on air quality collected from the air quality monitoring stations operated by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR).

ENR operates permanent air quality monitoring stations in Yellowknife, Fort Liard, Norman Wells and Inuvik. Fine particulate ($PM_{2.5}$) levels have been monitored in Yellowknife since 2000, Fort Liard and Inuvik since late-2003 and Norman Wells since mid-2004. Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) has been monitored in Yellowknife since 1992, Fort Liard since 2000 and Norman Wells and Inuvik since 2003.

Results for Primary Indicator:

A component of photochemical smog, $PM_{2.5}$ can be inhaled deep into the lungs and is associated with a range of human health and environmental concerns, especially cardio-respiratory effects and visibility degradation. In both 2004 and 2005, annual average $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations at all four monitoring stations remained below 10 ug/m^3, they were heavily influenced by smoke from forest fires burning in adjacent jurisdictions. As a result, elevated short-term (24-hour average) concentrations of $PM_{2.5}$ periodically exceeded the 24-Hour NWT Ambient Air Quality Standard (30 micrograms per cubic metre) at all stations.

Concentration of Fine Particulates ($PM_{2.5}$) for Selected Communities
Northwest Territories, 2000 – 2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Annual Averages (ug/m^3)						
Yellowknife	3	3	4	5	4	3
Fort Liard	..	..	..	..	6	3
Norman Wells	..	..	..	..	7	6
Inuvik	..	..	..	..	5	5
24-hr Maximum (ug/m^3)						
Yellowknife	26	9	12	15	125	107
Fort Liard	..	..	..	..	46	32
Norman Wells	..	..	..	..	96	198
Inuvik	..	..	..	..	107	94

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Other Indicators:

Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) can have localized effects on vegetation and human health. The 2005 SO_2 data in the four communities where monitoring takes place continued the trend of very low short and long-term average concentrations and are considered within the range of normal background levels.

The annual and one-hour concentrations of SO_2 at all four monitoring stations did not exceed the NWT Ambient Air Quality Standards of 30 micrograms per cubic metre and 450 micrograms per cubic metre of air, respectively, during 2005.

Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2) for Selected Communities
Northwest Territories, 2000 – 2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Annual Averages (ug/m3)						
Yellowknife	9	5	7	2	2	3
Fort Liard	5	6	6	4	5	5
Norman Wells	..	..	..	3	1	1
Inuvik	..	..	..	..	3	3
1-hr Maximum (ug/m3)						
Yellowknife	37	24	29	13	13	14
Fort Liard	..	13	29	10	11	11
Norman Wells	..	..	..	29	11	3
Inuvik	..	..	..	..	16	14

... Not Available
Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Progress Assessment:

Due to limited data availability, trend analysis can only be completed for Yellowknife at this time. The results of this analysis suggest the annual average concentration of fine particulates remains steady. However, the annual average concentration of sulphur dioxide shows a significant downward trend. Overall, the indicator data for this measure do not provide a clear indication of positive or negative progress.

5.02 Biodiversity Levels

Progress: ⇧	*There are now twelve areas at various stages of the protected area strategy process compared to nine the previous year.*

Description:

This measure describes areas that are in the process of being designated protected areas within the NWT.

Results for Primary Indicator:

There are eight steps to obtaining permanent protection for an area through the Protected Areas Strategy:

1. Identify priority areas of interest.
2. Prepare a protected area proposal at the regional level.
3. Review and submit the proposal for candidate protected area status.
4. Apply interim protection for the candidate area (where necessary).
5. Conduct a detailed evaluation of the candidate area, including consultations.
6. Seek formal establishment of the protected area.
7. Approve and designate the protected area.
8. Implement, monitor and review the protected area.

In 2005-06, the communities of Kakisa, Tulita and Déline identified new candidate areas under the Protected Areas Strategy (PAS). There are currently twelve areas at various stages of the PAS process.

Step 1 or 2

- Buffalo Lake (Katlodeeche First Nation)
- Edąjila (Deline)
- Ka'A'Gee Tu (Kakisa)

These areas have no definitive boundaries and no current restrictions on land access under the PAS.

Step 3

- Tulita Conservation Initiatives - 4 areas (Tulita)
- Sambaa K'e (Trout Lake)
- Pedzheh ki Ndeh (Wrigley)

Proposals for protection are being developed and preliminary boundaries have been identified. There are no current restrictions on land access under the PAS.

Step 4

- Ts'ude'hliline-Tuyetah (Fort Good Hope)

A proposal for a 5-year interim land withdrawal including surface and subsurface interests has been submitted to Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC).

Step 5

- Edéhzhíe (Dehcho First Nations and Tłı̨chǫ Government)
- Sahoyúé-?ehdacho (Deline)

There is interim protection for these areas including a time limited withdrawal from new surface or subsurface interests.

Progress Assessment:

Candidate areas are progressing through the steps of the steps of the Protected Areas Strategy and three areas were identified in 2005/06. This suggests positive progress towards protecting biodiversity levels in the NWT.

5.03 Sustainable Forestry Measure

Progress: ⇔	*This measure of forest management shows little change in the area of forest covered by inventory in recent years.*

Description:

This measure describes forest management processes.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Different types of forest inventories are needed to provide information to ensure sustainable forest management. Broad level inventories provide for a general overview, while for management purposes more detailed information is needed. Data that is site specific, collected through field plots, provides another level and type of information. Once the resource data is collected it can be analyzed using different tools to model various approaches to management of the forest resource.

For 2006, the area covered by detailed forest inventory by the ENR was 59,750 square kilometres. This includes 4,500 square kilometres of detailed inventory information completed in 2005/2006.

Area Covered by Forestry Inventory
Northwest Territories, 2000 – 2006

	Area
	Sq. km
2001	36,250
2002	50,050
2003	..
2004	..
2005	55,250
2006	59,750

.. Not Available
Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Progress Assessment:

The indicator data for this measure does not lend itself to statistical analysis. However, the information provided suggests a significant slowdown in expanding forest inventory coverage.

5.04 Healthy Wildlife Populations

Progress: ⇩	*While it varies by species, populations of caribou are on the decline, and bison populations are stable or increasing.*

Description:

This measure describes the status and recent population trends for bison and caribou herds in the NWT.

Results for Primary Indicator

The following table describes the current population estimate, the year it was produced, and the population trend information for bison and caribou in the NWT.

Estimated Bison and Caribou Population and Population Trends
Northwest Territories, 1994-2005

	Year	Population Estimate	Current Population Trend
Bison			
Slave River Lowlands	2002	600	Stable
Mackenzie	2000	2,000	Stable
Nahanni Liard	2004	350	Increasing
Caribou			
Porcupine	2001	123,000	Declining
Cape Bathurst	2006	1,800	Declining
	2005	2,400	
	1992	17,500	
Bluenose West	2006	18,000	Declining
	2005	20,800	
	1987	98,900	
Bluenose East	2006	66,200	Declining
	2005	66,600	
	2000	104,000	
Bathurst	2006	128,000	Declining
	2003	186,000	
Beverly	1994	276,000	Unknown
Qamanirjuaq	1994	496,000	Unknown
Dolphin and Union	1997	27,000	Unknown
Peary	2005	1,000	Stable
Boreal	..	..	Unknown
Mountain	..	..	Unknown
Ahiak	1996	200,000	Unknown

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Other Indicators:

Based on information collected in 2005 as part of the Mackenzie Valley Five Year Survey, the Peregrine Falcon population in the NWT is increasing.

Progress Assessment:

Indicator data for this measure does not lend itself to statistical analysis. However, examining the indicator information suggests that caribou populations are declining and bison and peregrine populations are increasing. Given the magnitude of declines in the caribou population, overall for this measure, it can be concluded that there has been negative progress.

5.05 Environmental Clean-Up Measures

Progress: ⇩	*The overall number of spills reported has been higher in the past four years.*

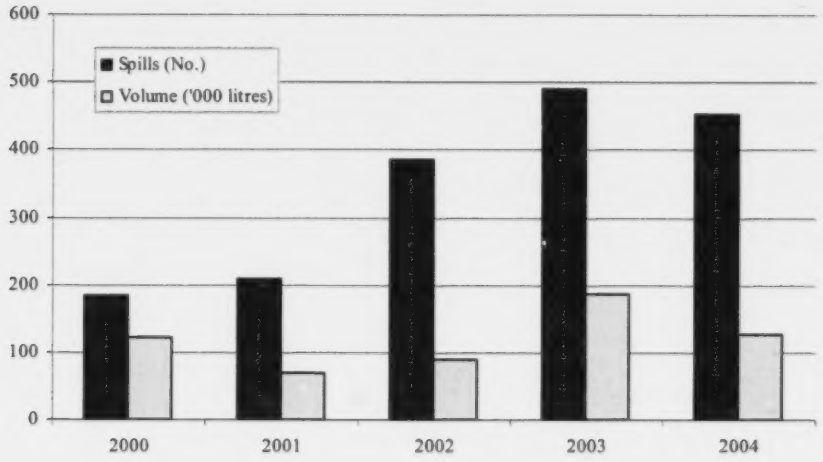
Description:

This measure examines trends in environmental spills and clean-up and the process for contaminated sites.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Petroleum liquids represented the majority of spills in the NWT. The overall increased number and volume of spills since 2000 is attributed to a significant increase in industrial activity in the NWT, particularly in the mining, and oil and gas sectors. New reporting protocols implemented for the minerals, and oil and gas sectors by INAC are reducing the number of small spills (less than 100 litres) being reported.

Number and Volume of Hydrocarbon Spills
Northwest Territories, 2000 - 2005



Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Other Indicators:

The table below summarizes the number of contaminated sites remediated since 2000 that are located on Commissioner's Land and registered with the GNWT. The type and volume of material spilled and its location determine the level of risk to people or the environment, which in turn determines the priority for remediation. Files on more complex remediation projects may remain open for many years.

The number of contaminated sites registered between 2000 and 2002 increased as the GNWT's Petroleum Products Division and NWT Power Corporation completed environmental site assessments of their bulk fuel storage sites. Action plans for clean up of these sites have been developed and some sites are currently undergoing remediation. Priority is given to those sites that pose immediate hazards to people or the environment.

In 2002, 2003 and 2004 the ENR completed environmental site assessments of its bulk fuel and forest fire suppression chemical storage facilities at 18 air tanker and helibase locations. Of the sites assessed, six require further assessment or remediation. Plans are being developed and implemented for those sites where immediate remediation is required.

Number of Contaminated Site Files
Northwest Territories, 2000 - 2005

	Files Opened	Files Closed
	No.	No.
2000	14	8
2001	19	5
2002	32	9
2003	19	11
2004	12	5
2005	1	0

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Progress Assessment:

On average, the annual number of spills in the last three years is significantly higher than in the previous number of years. This suggests that there has been negative progress on this measure.

5.06 Energy Generation

Progress: ⇩	*Increased industrial activity has led to an increased amount of energy being produced in the NWT. Energy consumption has also increased.*

Description:

The primary indicator for this measure describes trends in energy production via internal combustion in the NWT. Producing electricity through diesel generators results in significant environmental impacts. Additional indicators are electricity generation from all sources in the NWT and average monthly electricity consumption per household.

Results for Primary Indicator:

Energy generation via internal combustion in the NWT has increased significantly from about 144,000 Megawatt-hours in 2000 to about 251,000 Megawatt-hours in 2005, an increase of almost 75%.

Annual Energy Generation by Internal Combustion
Northwest Territories, 2000 – 2005

	Electricity Generated	Growth
	MWH*	%
2000	143,999	...
2001	141,179	-2.0
2002	162,187	14.9
2003	242,530	49.5
2004	259,639	7.1
2005	251,218	-3.2

* MWH: Megawatt-hours
Source: Statistics Canada

Other Indicators:

Overall, electricity generation in the NWT has increased by 17.9% between 1999 and 2005. Increased demand associated with growth in industrial activity accounts for much of this increase.

Electricity Generation from All Sources
Northwest Territories, 1999 – 2005

	Electricity Generated	Growth
	MWH*	%
1999	542,996	
2000	550,934	1.5
2001	545,363	-1.0
2002	565,981	3.8
2003	646,244	14.2
2004	677,363	4.8
2005	640,039	- 1.0

* MWH: Megawatt-hours
Source: Statistics Canada

Examining average monthly household electricity consumption for selected NWT communities from 2000/01 to 2004/05 shows variability by community but in most communities consumption has increased or remained about the same.

Avg Monthly Household Electricity Consumption (kWh/month) for Selected Communities Northwest Territories, 2000/01- 2004/05

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Aklavik	435.0	426.7	463.6	451.9	459.4
Fort McPherson	432.2	434.4	469.0	482.6	468.0
Holman	342.1	380.3	419.4	444.0	446.7
Inuvik	526.9	516.0	583.6	583.4	564.4
Paulatuk	516.1	515.2	537.1	518.8	524.4
Sachs Harbour	331.4	371.4	434.3	436.4	424.1
Tsiigehtchic	401.8	433.8	424.6	442.7	417.4
Tuktoyaktuk	484.4	471.2	540.6	548.7	540.7
Colville Lake	238.5	392.8	306.4	353.1	362.0
Deline	436.2	454.5	439.8	483.2	471.6
Fort Good Hope	467.9	474.6	499.3	516.9	531.8
Norman Wells	602.3	629.1	606.6	624.2	655.5
Tulita	469.7	475.8	490.7	508.2	528.5
Fort Liard	500.6	523.9	512.6	512.8	493.2
Fort Simpson	499.0	486.4	510.5	516.3	493.2
Jean Marie River	417.6	403.8	489.8	508.3	450.3
Nahanni Butte	328.3	337.5	332.1	338.3	376.3
Wrigley	477.7	486.8	473.3	455.3	444.0
Fort Resolution	531.4	546.0	574.2	553.5	1141.4
Fort Smith	830.0	866.7	880.5	870.2	872.7
Åutselk'e	480.8	492.3	550.2	530.7	526.2
Detah	590.2	584.8	579.9	588.6	595.3
Behchoko	655.6	644.4	682.7	616.7	746.1
Gamèti	438.5	461.6	483.6	462.1	484.2
Whati	541.6	525.7	552.3	557.6	559.0
Yellowknife	746.6	752.6	769.0	743.8	746.8

Source: NWT Power Corporation

Progress Assessment:

Analysis of indicator data indicates a strong upward trend in both diesel electricity generation and overall electricity generation in the NWT. This result provides evidence of negative progress on this measure.